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AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3 870	1st Aug. 1898,
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Sept. 1898.

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

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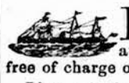

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E. SMYTH & Co.,
Bombay.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 564 OF 1896.

In the matter of BULDEVDAS GUNESHDAS, of Bombay, Hindu, carrying on business at Champa Gully, under the name of BULDEVDAS GUNESHDAS and at Cawnpore under the name of BULDEVDAS MATHURADAS and at Delhi under the name of SHIVNATH BULDEVDAS, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAIRAM VASSANJI, GOCULDAS MURARJI, MURARJI VELJI and PARSHOTUM LUKMIDAS, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, do appear before this Honourable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of August, One thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, they have, for each of them has, why the order made in this matter on the seventeenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundered and Ninety-Six, (whereby it was ordered under Section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditors Jairam Vasanji, Goculdas Murarji, Murarji Velji and Parshotam Lakmidas that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvent should within thirty days from the said Seventeenth day of November, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged. Dated this twentieth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-eight.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1898.

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JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
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NOTICE.—From 1st proximo, INTEREST on DEPOSITS will be allowed at the Rate of THREE PER CENT per Annum.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

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London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. HARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N Co).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG
BANGKOK,	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg. I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the mouth of bolls is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in bolls, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and a lot one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

46 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," as engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaipin.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddled Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness.....	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,275
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{10,250} {15,000}	100	{100 75}	8 p.c.	115
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank In Ilafa	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,150
Albert Gliuing Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bh n anagar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	2½	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Bauk Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	185
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,2 0
English Press and Manfg. ort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
French	200	8,500	500	'25+80	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	200	500	500	dvdRs30	490
Hngoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvdRs10	150
Mahava Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 40	420
Mahm adpure Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	70
Mofussil Co.	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Munmar M	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	372½
New Borar	1,000	250	a	15	220
New Indian	1,000	600	1. 00	dvd Rs45	575
Prince of Wales, abapathy (Bellary)	1,00	125	125	dvd 18½	167½
Sassoon	130	500	0	20	400xd
Shd and Punjab Co.	500	500	7	0	270
Sind	300	500	500	20	585
Surat Woollen Mills	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	,2 0	2,000	750	50	490
Volkart	37	200	all	12	200xd
		000,		d d	6½ 1,085
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	,000	Ni	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	440
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	41
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	818	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary Spg. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unit ed	900	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.4	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	590
Bombay Nadonal Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,590
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	670
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	880
Dalmbcote S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Jonnaughi Mills	600	500	500	25	625
Jolaha Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	470
Joorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Jurrimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	880
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	485
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun bhs	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	510
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Hindus an	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	700
Hing ngha Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Imperial Cotton	900	50	500	dvd Rs.1	400
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	900
Indo-China Manufac tur ing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	2.0
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	205
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	84	1,00	1,000	20	400
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	825xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	635
Leopold	3,50	100	100	dvd Rs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,020
Madras United	35	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,475
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	
Manookjee Petit	4,00	1,00	1,000	dvd Rs 75	
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	2,280
Morarji Gocul das	1,05	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	95 1975
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dv Rs.15	25
Madura Mills	7,779	100	10	Nil	250
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil	pa 325
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	i s. 2	350
Oriental	5,72	625	625	dvd Rs2	27
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1 150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	760
Ripon Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,075
Sassoon	1,50	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	750
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs80	2,025
Soondercas	78	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	690
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	285
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	25
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	617½
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.1	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	50
Vaishnav Lukhm Ishanker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	Nil	249
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Bidham Pile	5,000	100	100	dvd 24	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,410
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	60
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct	300
Empireof India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	63
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	370
Kurrachee Landing	500	600	330	3.	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	163
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	125
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	65
Pot t Cannby Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	470
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treasner & Co.	2,000	600	600	60	1,030xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	180
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	32
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	do,	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	570
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	20	...	4 pr. ct.	205

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 3-31m., 0-57a. Low water, 6-9m., 7-4a. Wilson Philological Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, "The Prakrits" University Hall, 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Wakasa Maru and Crescent entered, and the steamers Den of Airlie and Chusan left the dock yesterday.

REPORTED THEFT OF A SOVEREIGN.—Mrs. Alice Van Jagen, M. D., residing at Wari Bunder, has reported to the police the theft of a sovereign from her box some time during the last ten days.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi, Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Lawada, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m., to-morrow.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Socotra, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m., on Saturday.

RANGERS RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a match with the Gymkhana, this evening, at 5-30, sharp. The following will represent the Rangers:—Full-Back—Blodwell; ¾-backs—Allen, Greene, Flower and Kelly; 1-2-backs—Spencer, Davies; Forwards—Monahan, Sell, Kerrigan, Stockbridge, Irvine, Brewin, Stewart and Wray; Reserves—Greene, R. Smith, Hogan and Higgins.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a match this evening against the Rangers, to commence 5-30 punctually. The following will represent the Gymkhana:—Full-Back—Kemp; 3-4 backs—Skene, Vines Thornton, and Tosh; 1-2 backs—Williamson and Murray; Forwards—Moore, Farewell, Edie, Cooper, Turner, Burton, Thomas, and Wood.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADEMARK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Charles Henziger, agent in Bombay for Roscop's watches, charged Mr. Framroze Pheroza Panthaky with selling and having in his possession for sale certain watches bearing a trademark alleged to be a colourable imitation of the trademark on Roscop watches. Mr. Velinkar, who held Mr. H. Sealy's brief, prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. Dinshaw, of the firm of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, solicitors. The accused produced 30 silver and 14 metal watches bearing the stamp of "E. F. Roscop." Further inquiry in the case stands adjourned to 3rd proximo.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Chambers charged George Sullivan alias John Grant, a European, with deserting the Government Workhouse. On Tuesday evening, the accused was seen loitering about Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, without any ostensible means of sustenance. He was arrested by Constable Chambers, who placed him before Mr. W. Webb, and the latter ordered him to be sent to the Workhouse. The accused was accordingly taken to the workhouse, where Constable Chambers ascertained that the man had been on the present charge, and as there stood one previous conviction against him for a similar offence, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

WASHED ASHORE.—The dead body of a Hindu woman, name unknown, was found lying amongst the rocks, below high water mark, behind the Grand Arsenal, yesterday morning, by a policeman on duty in the harbour. The body was dressed in a red saree and a black cholee. The woman had two silver, five German silver and a few glass bangles on her hands and also four silver rings in her ears and two bead necklaces round her neck. There were no marks of violence on the body, which appeared to be that of a Hindu woman of the labouring class, apparently aged about eighteen years. The body was removed to the Bori Bunder, and information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner the coroner, on view of the body, at Bori Bunder, an open verdict was recorded.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. Phillips and Company Limited announce their intention of removing to new and commodious premises in the Oriental Life Assurance Company's Buildings, Hornby Road. The premises which have been secured are on the ground floor and are eminently suited for the large and varied business carried on by the Company. The portion near the South door will be fitted up as a Pharmacy, while the other sections will be devoted to Fancy goods, China and Glasswars, wines and stores, and Hardware and Gymkhana Kit respectively. The Pharmacy Department will be carried on under a responsible Assistant, owing to the commodious nature of the premises a full stock will be carried in each line. The despatching department and Head Offices of the Company will be transferred from Byculla to the new premises, and the Byculla building will be devoted mainly to the manufacture of those preparations to which the Company has so long devoted its attention. The Acting General Manager (Mr. Thos. Stephenson F. C. S.) is sparing no effort to make the new Fort premises, which will now be the head-quarters of the Company's business, as complete as possible. The retail branches at Byculla and Cumballa Hill will be carried on as hitherto.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—The services of Mr. Pandoorung Gopal, G. G. M. C. Temporary Assistant Surgeon, are placed at the disposal of the Collector of Thana for plague duty at Bhivndi, vice Mr. R. D. Dalal, L. M. & S., who is reported sick. Mr. Laxuman Narayan Mahagadkar, B. A., clerk in the Huzur Account Office, Thana, has successfully passed the Lower Standard Examination at Bombay in April last.—At the quarterly general meeting of the Thana Municipality, held in the Municipal Hall on Saturday last, the following gentlemen were appointed Members of the Managing Committee for quarter ending the 30th September 1898:—Rao Bahadoor Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya (chairman) and Messrs. Nilkanth Ramchandra Kotwal and Anant Mahadew Choubal and Dr. Lazarus Abraham.—Krishna Rama who was employed as a delivery peon in the Thana Post Office, was tried by the Sessions Judge Thana, on Thursday last, and sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment, for misappropriating Rs. 15 (money order), belonging to Parsan Gangadeen Pardesee, of the village of Kase, in June last.—Hoosain Mian Mahomed Saleh and six other accused in the Bandora riot case were tried before the Sessions Judge of Thana and a special jury yesterday. The cross-examination of the wounded head-constable, Dhondo Ragho Savant, was not finished (until the evening) when the court rose, adjourning the case until to-day. Rao Bahadoor Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya, Government Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. F. E. Sanjana, instructed by Messrs. Govind Vishvanath Apte and Shaikh Kasam Kirte, defended the accused. Mr. H. B. Tyabji, barrister-at-law and Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Toonghikar and Moulvi Abdoolkadr Jitekar B.A., of Bombay, being present in the court. Five birth (2 males and 3 females) and fifteen deaths were registered in the town of Thana.

THE LATE MR. UMEDRAM MITHARAM DIWANJI.—We regret to announce the rather sudden death of Mr. Umedram Mitharam Diwanji, second class honorary magistrate of Surat, which occurred at his Sestan Falia residence, Surat, last Wednesday morning after about a fortnight's illness from diarrhœa. He was a leading citizen of Surat and one of the most respected and influential members of the Valmik Kayasth caste. He was held in high esteem both by officials and non-officials at Surat owing to his high intellect, charitable, social disposition and various sterling qualities of head and heart. He was the eldest son of the late R. R. Mitharam Dewanji, who had for a long time served with distinction as Dewan during the early part of the present century, with Nabobs of Surat and Sachin and the Rana of Dharampore. The late Mr. Umedram and his late brother Rao Bahadur Ochchharam Azam Thakoredass were born in affluent circumstances; they received good education, and tried to be useful to Government in various ways. Unlike his younger brothers the latter preferred to join Government service after finishing their educational course. Mr. Umedram after finishing his school course in Gujarati, studied Per-ian and soon after qualified himself as a pleader. He was enrolled as such by the order of the Sadar Dewan Adalat (present High Court) on the 13th July 1840. By the time he was fairly launched in life he lost his father who had just before his death incurred the displeasure of his master, the Nawab of Surat. It fell upon him therefore as the eldest member of the family to maintain the family reputation and to provide for the upkeep of the family. By his untiring tact and energy he soon won back the favours his father had lost and becoming a court favourite succeeded in getting back the extensive family properties which had been confiscated. About the same time he was appointed to the post of Dewan of the Dharampore State by Maharaja Vijaydevji—the great grandfather of the present chief. After serving there with honour to himself and credit to the State for about ten years he came and settled at Surat to look after his family properties as his younger brothers were in service and there was none to look after them. He was nominated a Municipal Commissioner in 1877 in which capacity he took very active interest in civil work till 1883, when the elective system came into vogue. Although his Municipal career came to an end owing to his unwillingness to offer himself as a candidate for election he served Government as an Honorary Magistrate for nearly thirty years till the time of his death. Latterly owing to his old age and failing health he was prevented from doing active service for the Government; and the public, but continued to give his mature and sound advice whenever asked either by the members of his caste or others. Unlike many leading citizens he remained in his family residence during the epidemic last year and offered the services of his sons to the local authorities for plague work as he was too old to do any active work himself. He was about seventy-six years old at the time of his death. He leaves behind him a widow and a large family and a large circle of friends and relations to mourn his loss as he was approachable to all—young and old—always tried to be useful to them in difficulties even at personal sacrifice and comfort.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

DISPUTE AS TO CHARITABLE PROPERTY.

L. A. WATKINS VS. C. F. FARRAN.

IN this suit a *rule nisi* was obtained on behalf of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, the assignee of the plaintiff, calling upon the defendants, who are the Advocate-General and the members of the family of Nowrojee Dorabjee Sukiatwalla, to show cause why the order made by Mr. Justice Strachey on the 15th day of March last, directing certain new issues to be tried, should not be reviewed and set aside.

This suit was brought in 1884 by the receiver of the estate of the late Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Sukiatwalla, praying, among other things, that it may be declared that a certain property at Karelwady, known as Charniwady property, was not in whole or in part validly devoted to charity, but the same was a part of the property of the late Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Sukiatwalla, and was available for satisfaction of his debts; that if in the court's opinion the dedication to charity of the said property was valid, it might be ascertained to what extent the property was devoted to charity, &c.

The suit came on for hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley in 1886, and was referred to the commissioner for taking accounts to ascertain *inter alia* whether the late Mr. Nowrojee Dorabjee Sukiatwalla was or was not insolvent at the time of his death, as the question of the validity of the charity was alleged to depend upon that question, and if he was not insolvent, to report what surplus income of the property would remain after satisfying the charitable directions contained in the will. The commissioner (Mr. Farran), after taking the accounts of Sukiatwalla's firm for several years, made a special report in 1893, to the effect that Mr. Nowrojee Dorabjee Sukiatwalla was not insolvent at the time of his death. Thereupon the further question referred to the commissioner as to what surplus income remained after satisfying the directions as to charity contained in the will was gone into before the commissioner, but as the commissioner held that in bringing the necessary accounts the defendants should bring in accounts based on the lettable value of the property to which the defendants objected, the commissioner was asked by the defendants to make a special report to the court as to what in his opinion would be the surplus income taking rents to be the basis of the income. The commissioner made his report to that effect, and further held that the sum of Rs. 210, which the deceased had directed to be sent to Naosari every year for certain purposes, was a valid charitable direction.

To this special report the defendants filed objections, contending that the commissioner was wrong in directing the defendants to bring in an account of the income of the Karelwady property according to the lettable value thereof as the property was set apart for and validly devoted to charitable purposes during the deceased's life time and long before his will, and such dedication had been confirmed by the will, and setting forth the various purposes to which the property had been dedicated, viz., celebration of marriages, Navjots, Gumbars, and public feasts and public religious ceremonies amongst the Parsee community, and further contending that from the income derived from such charitable use of the property for which the deceased used to charge a nominal fee of rupee one or so per day, certain charitable purposes used to be carried out, and the expense for the institution used to be defrayed. The plaintiff, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, also filed objections to the commissioner's report so far as he found the sum of rupees 210 was validly payable out of the income of the property.

The matter came up for the hearing of the objections to the commissioner's report on the 15th March last before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey when, after partly hearing the objections, his lordship directed the following issues to be raised, viz:—Whether there was valid dedication to charity in respect of the said Rs. 210; and, secondly whether the Karelwady property mentioned in the will had been validly dedicated to charity either in the life time of the deceased or by his will, and directed the suit to be set down for further hearing on these issues on the 23rd June last. On the 15th April, however, a *rule nisi* was taken out as aforesaid by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy to show cause why a review of the said order of Mr. Justice Strachey should not be granted upon the ground, amongst others, that there was an error apparent on the face of the order made by the said learned judge providing for the trial of such additional issues.

The *rule nisi* came on for argument before his lordship on Monday, 18th instant, when the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, appeared for the defendants, to show cause against the rule, and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared to support the same, and his lordship, after hearing the arguments advanced by either sides, discharged the rule with costs against the plaintiff.

The question, therefore, whether the Karelwady property was validly dedicated to charity by the deceased Nowrojee Sukiatwalla during his life-time will be tried shortly by the court.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE LADHA SUNDERJEE.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, moved for adjournment of the hearing of the rule for revocation of the adjudication order, and also for stay of the examination of certain witnesses and of the insolvent.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of the Official Assignee, had no objection to the rule standing over, but said that the examination ought to be allowed to proceed.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, adjourned the hearing of the rule, but ordered the examination to proceed directly, stating that the insolvent should be examined with regard to the deposit of the books of account.

Mr. Starling said that his client was going to appeal against his lordship's order, and that therefore the examination should be stayed till the disposal of the appeal.

The Judge: What have you to say, Mr. Raikes, with regard to this?

Mr. Raikes: This is the last game to postpone the examination.

His Lordship ordered that the examination should proceed that day.

RE DINSHAH SORABJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order.

Mr. D. D. Davur, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had made over his property to a certain person without any consideration, and had not accounted for a horse and carriage; in respect of which, as owner, he was fined for cruelty to the horse.

His Lordship adjourned the matter till the next court day without any protection order, in order to enable the insolvent to file an affidavit by one Mancherjee Temuljee.

RE ARDASIR COWASJEE CUMBATTA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for the usual interim order. Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application, which, after hearing counsel, his Lordship granted.

RE E. A. FORD.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge.

RE EBRAHIM OOMER AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order.

Two months' extension was granted, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE RAHIMTULA MOTAR.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE ARDASIR PESTONJEE MISTREE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition on the ground that he had settled with all his creditors. His Lordship granted the application.

RE RAMCHANDRA DAMJEE.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—Madansing Gopal; Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Cooper; and Mary Anne Brickstone.

POLO.

TO-DAY 5 P.M.

1st Chuckker. Colours.		White.	2nd. Colours.		White.
Thesiger		Baldry	Thesiger		Baldry
Fischer	v	Plant	Fischer	v	Plant
Lock		Savile	Lock		Parmentier
Graham		Strick	Graham		Strick
		Fairclough			Fairclough
3rd			4th.		
Colours.		White.	Colours.		White.
Thesiger		Parmentire	Thesiger		Lord
Fischer	v	Webster	Fischer	v	Baldry
Lock		Savile	Lock		Savile
Graham		Strick	Graham		Strick
		Fairclough			Fairclough
5th.					
Colours.		White.			
Thesiger		Lord			
Fischer	v	Webster			
Lock		Baldry			
Parmentire		Strick			

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	37	31	39	79	39	44	36	98
Wednesday, July 20th	0	31	0	21	0	20	1	02
Total	37	62	40	03	39	64	38	00
Total fall to July 20th, 1898	37	65	29	91	36	39	34	59
Total fall to July 20th, 1897	47	39	44	88	48	95	48	70

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

G. I. P. R., LINE.

THE following is the return of Rainfall at the following Stations, up to week ending Friday, 15th July, 1898:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	26	40	Nasik	11	52
Rayer	9	5	Deolali	11	46
Nimbora	10	40	Gholi	31	5
Bhadli	8	90	Nargaon	7	56
Jalgaon	9	21	Warangaon	7	68
Sirsoli	9	77	Hotgi	7	37
Chhaswad	10	53	Mohol	4	23
Maheji	6	70

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

EXTRA allotments were made in London yesterday of Indian Council Bills, amounting to Rs. 30,000 on Bombay and Rs. 3,10,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 29-32d; also of Wire Transfers to the extent of Rs. 1,60,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 15-16d. The Exchange Banks raised their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-8d. to 1s. 3 5-8d.

In the price of Consols there continued to be no change, 111 1-2 being still the quotation. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent., to 103 1-4; but Paris Exchange on London remained at 25 22 fcs., 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £63 1-4, and Indian Sterling Loan at 114 1-2. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 27 3-8d. per oz.; while in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 59 1-4 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London was 1-4 cent lower, at 4·85 1-2 dollars. The price of Braziers' Copper was £57-10; and that of Yellow Metal, 55.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 38 1-4s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market easier; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 37s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easier; Brown Rapeseed at 34 3-4s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal in an easier market; Linseed at 36s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market easier in tone.

The Manchester Market closed quiet yesterday. For 38-in. Shirtings the quotation was 3s. 11d.; for 38-in. 8 1-4 lbs. Shirtings, 4s. 6d.; 37-in. 20. lbs. Jacconets, 1s. 10 1-2d.; 42-in. 20 lbs. Mulls, 2s. 0 1-2d.; 40s Mule Twist, 6 5-8d.

The Wool Auction opened yesterday in Liverpool with a quiet but steady feeling, and prices unchanged. The number of bales offered was 24,000.

American Arrivals advanced 1-64 to 1-32d. in the Liverpool Cotton market, 3 3-8d. per lb. being quoted for July and 3 10-16d. for November-December deliveries. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 5,000 bales.

In New York the quotations for Cotton were all unchanged at 6 3-16 cents per lb., for Ready Mid.-Uplands, 5·96 cents for September Futures, and 5·98 cents for December.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	9,000	4,000	4,000
" " to U. Kingdom	4,000	6,000	10,000
" " Continent	20,000	9,000	5,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	8,462,000	6,598,000	5,153,000
" exports to U. K. do.	4,737,000	2,996,000	2,210,000
" " to Continent do.	5,295,000	2,830,000	2,215,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 15th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	2,360,000	1,858,550	1,791,320
" Surats	145,000	155,920	239,270

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,041,000	832,140	738,687
" London	6,000	5,000	6,000
American Afloat	20,000	12,000	15,000
East Indian	8,000	7,000	10,500
Total	1,075,000	856,140	770,187
Price of Middling-Americans	3 15-32d.	4 9-32d.	3 27-32d.
" Bhownuggar	2 31-32d.	3 9-16d.	3 1-32d.
Difference	1-24.	23-32d.	13-16d.

Locally, the tone of the Cotton market is quiet, and a small business, has transpired to-day. Exporters bought 450 bales Bengal. at Rs. 140 to Rs. 141 per candy; 200 Pachora, at Rs. 142; and 200 Khangaum at Rs. 147. The Mills took 400 Barsi, at Rs. 160; 100 each of Dhamangaum, Camptee, and Sawginned, at Rs. 147, Rs. 146, and Rs. 154, respectively; and 200 Akola, at Rs. 147.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—For the former, prices are steady at Rs. 4-7-9 to Rs. 4-8 per cwt. for White Delhi. In Linseed, there is an easier feeling, and a little demand; Rapeseed is steady at Rs. 5-12-6 per cwt. for Brown Delhi, Rs. 6 for Yellow Cawnpore, and Rs. 5-11-6 for Brown Cawnpore.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	1,378	bales.
Wheat	8,628	cwts.
Linseed	3,233	"
Rapeseed	14,694	"
Gingellyseed	801	"
Poppyseed	3,365	"
Castorseed	4,803	"
Rice	982	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady in tone. Sellers ask 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per ton to Hamburg and Havre and 17s. 6d. for August shipment.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. There were no Merchants' Bills offering, and the enquiry for Bank Paper continued extremely small, the market closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4d.	"
Francs	1·68 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet in tone at 95-7-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents for both Money and Account, with 86 1-2 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been a downward movement in prices, in a somewhat active market.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

43-2000-98—K J Mantri—Ebrahimbhoy Remoobhoy vs Kermallybhoy Remoobhoy—Ardashir H and D—Part heard.

116-98—Maganlal and R—Aziz Moola bin Khan Mahomed vs Sharifabibi—M H Khan.

173-98—In person (a pauper)—Tejee Ajada vs Pardisee vs Bissaar Ranilal Pardesee.

253-95—Maganlal and R—Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed and another vs Bai Rehemutbai and others—Payne G and S.

269-97—Hiralal M and M—Anantram Baldevdas vs Chunilal Shivcharanlal and others.

347-97—Payne G and S—Abdul Hoosein Suleman vs Lutfali Karmali and another—Captain and V.

Before the Hon Mr Justice STRACHEY.

Motion.

255-93—Little and Co—Crawford B and Co and Dikshit and D—Saley Mohomed Jafferbhoy and others vs Lady Janbai and others—Dikshit and D—Little and Co—R and B and P R and K.

Commercial Cause.

229-98—Hiralal M and M—Gordhundas Meghjee and others vs Rahimtoolla Ismail and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

450-25768-96—Crawford B and Co (for pauper)—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

451-25769-96—Crawford B and Co (for pauper)—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the English Press and M Co Limited and Reduced—Wadia and G—The English Press and M Co Limited, Petitioners.

Testamentary Suits.

13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M

2-93—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Atumram—M N Sacklatwalla

22-97—Matubai and J—Bhowanishanker Ruttonji and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Consent Decree.

83-98—Khunderao and S—Dawood Hassum Survey and another vs Sheriffabibi and another—K J Mantry.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

549-96—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Dossabhoy Thakersey and others—Craigie L and O, and Bhaishunker and K.

509-96—Payne G and S—Natha Kerra vs Dhunbaijee and others—Wadia and G—Part heard.

663-96—F P Pavri—Mahomed Sale Valad Yasan Sale and another vs Shaik Fateh Mohomed Valad Shaik Bahadur etc—Framjee and D, and J C Cama.

123-97—Payne G and S—Visram Raisi and others vs The Hon Mr Fazulbhoy Visram and another—Crawford B and Co

100-97—Shamrao P—Azembuksh Naikin vs Fanzambuksh Naikin—Edgelow and G

137-97—Crawford B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Co vs Khandevlal Maharaj.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 30th June, 1898 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	2,65,412	6 51,598	18,941	9,37,951
	...	...	...	8,03,676
Increase				Rs. 1,34 275

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

OXLADE—July 16, at Coonoor, the wife of H J W Oxlade, of a son.

DEATH.

CRADDOCK—July 7, at Dinapore, after a short illness, Fred Harding, son of Mrs James Craddock, of Simla.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

THE new French Ministry can scarcely hope to live for two years like its immediate predecessor, but, whether its tenure be long or short it will certainly have a troubled and stormy life. The Prime Minister, M. Brisson, who filled the Presidential Chair in the late Chamber of Deputies with firmness and impartiality, and looked for re-election, was defeated and superseded by a "moderate Republican," that is to say a Republican who has no objection to co-operate for the public weal with the Royalists who have rallied to the Republic. A factious vote ousted M. Meline and his Cabinet from office by the addition to a resolution promising democratic reforms of words pledging the Government to pass such measures with the support of the Republican groups only. M. Meline, who had been beholden to the votes of the ex-Monarchists for his two years of office, resigned. M. Ribot, M. Sarrien, and M. Petral having found it impossible to get together a Cabinet that could hope for a majority, M. Brisson has succeeded and taken office. Before the new Ministers were formally installed, a hundred of the defeated moderates met and decided to interpelate them on their first appearance in that capacity. Forewarned, the Cabinet met and spent six hours in arranging their policy and deciding what they would say in the tribune. "Only let us agree which it is to be," said Lord Melbourne to his colleagues in a very similar case when they had to decide whether they should argue that the Corn laws raised prices or did not raise them, "and then all say the same thing; what it is does not matter a damn!" Very thorny questions had to considered. The late government, by a decree, suspended the duty on wheat till the 1st July in view of the high prices of bread and the consequent distress amongst the poorer classes. But representatives of the agricultural interest, whose votes had upset the Meline Cabinet, wrote to M. Brisson to say that they would have a very bad time with their constituents if the duty on corn were not at once re-imposed. M. Brisson had not made up his mind on that question. He was in favour of a compromise extending the period of suspension to the 10th July, so that the question would be carefully examined. But some of his colleagues felt that such a course would be dangerous, and it was decided to let the decree lapse at midnight, June 30.

What would be their attitude in the Dreyfus affair? M. Cavaignac, the new Minister of War, in the beginning of the year interpellated the late Cabinet as to their reasons for withholding from the public the proofs they said they possessed of the guilt of the prisoner in the Ile du Diable, and challenged them to produce the evidence and set the public conscience at rest. He asked for the production of the confession made by Dreyfus to Captain Renault of the Gendarmerie, in whose custody he was after the scene of the degradation. That officer, he said, had made a report on the subject. M. Meline declined to produce the documents as their publication might lead to foreign complications. It may be here mentioned that several persons have affirmed that Captain Renault could not have reported to Government that such a confession was made, for he told a number of people at the time that the prisoner had reiterated his protestations of innocence. However that may be the new ministry met the Chamber with a declaration that they would enforce respect for the army and the *chose jugee*. Since then we have learned by telegraph that M. Cavaignac who, being in the War Office, has in his hands all the documents and proofs which he denounced M. Meline from keeping back, has declared in the Chamber that Dreyfus was rightly convicted, and was indubitably guilty of the offence laid to his charge. Thus three successive Ministers of War have upheld the judgment of the Court Martial and declared on their honour that Dreyfus had betrayed the secrets of the War Office to a Foreign Power. M. Zola has realised the truth that changes of Government in France do not mend matters in the least; *plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose.* He has let judgment go by default, and is to undergo a year's imprisonment. The democratic reforms to be immediately carried out with Republican votes only are adjourned. The Chamber is informed that the policy of the new Government will be in conformity with the principles of Republican Union, but that the question of the revison of the Constitution will be postponed for the present. That means that the Brisson Ministry will reorganise the prefectures, place their own men in administrative charge of the departments, and thus ensure the return of deputies of the right Republican brand at the next elections. The revision of the Constitution may mean many things. It is generally understood to involve the abolition of the Senate. But as that can only be accomplished by a vote of the two Chambers sitting together in Congress, the prospect of getting a majority in the Chamber of Deputies sufficiently large to swamp the practically unanimous vote of the Senate for its own continuance, is not very hopeful. In default of that drastic measure a rearrangement of the franchise that will make the proletariat masters of the situation will be attempted. But the French farmer, owner of his land on which he toils from three in the morning till seven in the evening, has a wholesome dread of the *Republique Democratique et Sociale*, for which the town-bred artisan would shed the last drop of his blood—if the Army would only stand aside. The new Ministry, wise in its first hour, has decided to enforce respect for the Army. The Social Republic will have to wait.

AFTER holding three meetings the Corporation Committee appointed to enquire into the question of metering the water supply have accepted the main premise on which the Commissioner's proposal is based, and after instituting tests of the figures supplied them, have affirmed the fact that a great deal of preventible waste takes place. Most people would be prepared to accept the evidence, not alone of the Municipal executive, but of their own eyes on this point without calling for further enquiry. But the Committee should not be criticised on the score of punctillious thoroughness in their investigations of well proved matters of fact, provided they report to the Corporation within the limit of time fixed in the resolution under which they were appointed. They have had placed before them further information, which goes to show the great saving in water consumption which results from the use of meters with a view to charging for excessive quantities. The segregation camp at Bandora was supplied with water from the main at a rate fixed on the basis of a consumption of 20 gallons per head per diem; the actual amount used was only eight gallons per head. A larger rate of use might reasonably be looked for in a private dwelling than in a camp, where everything is done on a more or less organised scale, but if eight gallons per diem were found to be sufficient at Bandora, the proposal that 20·40 gallons should be taken as the limit of consumption free of extra charge in the Bombay chawls cannot be regarded as unduly severe. The meters apart from such special charge for excess use would of course be of little value, for in two large chawls where registration of the amount used was carried out merely for purposes of enquiry the consumption was found to be 77 gallons per head in one case and 66 gallons in the other. It is to prevent such extravagence as this with the attendant evil effect on public health of a saturated subsoil, that the Commissioner's proposal have been made. The plea that meters would lead to a great deal of blackmailing does not bear investigation. The present unsatisfactory attempt to prevent waste by the employment of a special staff lends itself much more readily to the payment of illegal gratifications than the proposed system would do. A meter may be smashed (in which case the house occupier would have to pay the cost of a new one,) but it cannot be corrupted. If a meter inspector entered in his books a figure smaller than that registered on the meter, the only result would be a heavier debit balance of consumption to the account of the householder in the following month. Even if the theory could be shown to be correct, can fears of blackmailing be regarded as a sufficient reason for allowing the continuance of a state of affairs causing great deterioration of the general health? If this principle of public action is to be accepted why not carry it out fully and dispense at once with the police force, and other public services, in the lower grades of which amenability to bribery is known to be common?

WE saw the other day that the increase of five crores of rupees in the value of the seaborne trade of India during the months of April and May took place wholly on the export side of the account. The imports show a net falling off of nearly twelve lakhs, which occurred in Bombay and Madras. The Bombay total was 351 lakhs as against 367 last year and 501 lakhs in 1896. At the other ports the average of two years ago is being well maintained, and the continued curtailment of our receipts, even now that the famine is a thing of the past, shows that while plague continues to haunt us, a healthy import trade cannot be looked for. Taking the whole of the figures together it appears that the only principal commodoties in which increases are reported were living animals Rs. 1,11,000, cotton piece goods 77 lakhs, and other manufactured and partly manufactured articles other than cotton 9 lakhs. The advance in cotton goods is due to the revival which set in when the famine closed, and was shared in by Calcutta and Bombay in about equal proportions. The "other manufactures" in which advance was made included silk (16 lakhs as against 13) and woollen goods and apparel, but in each of these departments a good deal of leeway has to be made up before normal figures are reached. The largest items of decrease are machinery and millwork, and railway plant, and rolling stock in both of which the shrinkage is over 16½ lakhs. The dearness of money has made the first half of the present year an unfavorable time for company promotion, and even in such mills as are under construction progress has been very slow. But under less stringent monetary conditions a revival of investment of capital in mill enterprise may be looked for, despite the somewhat unfavourable outlook in regard to the future of India's hold on the Chinese yarn market. Receipts of metals show a decrease of eleven lakhs, while in oils there has been a drop of 14 lakhs. The sugar trade fell off by over twenty per cent, the reduction occurring entirely at the two Western Indian ports. The rapidity with which home grown teas have supplanted imported brands, is shown by the reduction of the receipts from over a million pounds in these two months in 1896 to 565,000 last year, and to 336,000 lbs this year. The foreign tea is re-exported in large quantities, and it would seem that its use in India is now almost entirely confined to Ceylon blends brought to Bombay and sold here. Chemical drugs, medicines and narcotics declined by two and a-half lakhs of rupees, and this also may be attributed to the increased use of locally manufactured goods. Imports of cotton yarn showed a decrease of only about two per cent. On the whole it may be said that while exports made a very good start for the year, imports made a bad one, and that the probability is, that the diminution of the balance of trade in India's favour occasioned on the transactions of the last two years by a series of great misfortunes will be more than counterbalanced this year.

EVEN severe moralists who regard the opium traffic of Government as indefeasible, will admit that the State has every right to take measures to prevent the drug being smuggled into British districts from Native territories without paying duty. We do not suppose therefore that any objections will be raised in anti-opium circles to the action of the Bombay Government in establishing a new preventive service, for the purpose of putting a check upon the fradulent practices which have in the past been resorted to by unscrupulous persons to an extent that must have entailed considerable loss of revenue. The staff is a comparatively inexpensive one, and as the scene of its operations frequently changes, its moral effect in limiting attempts at this kind of fraud must be considerable. The traveller will never know when he may be pounced upon, and therefore will be reluctant to run the risks involved. But the habit of smuggling will never be wholly eradicated. The ingenuity displayed becomes all the greater, the more carefully a watch is kept. Only a few days ago two instances of this came to light. In one case 12lbs. of opium was found packed in a cylindrical tin, embedded in a large soft pillow used by a railway traveller. In another case a good quantity of the drug was discovered in the false bottom of a lamp. Both 'finds' were made by Mr. Sheriar J. Talyarkhan, one of the officers of the new service, which has already justified its existence by the attempted frauds it has prevented.

THE Famine Relief figures this week have risen to close on twenty thousand, an increase of 4,628 on the month. Bombay figures have gone up from 13,679 to 18,851 whilst Madras returns 841 as compared with 1,285 a month ago. The week's season report for Bombay shows that rain fell in all districts during the week, except in Upper Sind frontier It was generally sufficient and seasonable in Gujarat and Konkan, but elsewhere was moderate or slight. More rain is urgently wanted throughout the Deccan and Karnatak and in parts of Thar and Parkar, Surat, and Baroda territory. The standing crops are withering in parts of Poona and Bijapur and have been injured by insects in parts of Panch Mahals and Bijapur. The sowing of early crops is progessing, except where retarded for want of rain. Transplantation continues in seven districts. Fodder is sufficient, except in two talukas of Karachi and Agricultural stock is healthy, except in two talukas of Thar and Parkar. Prices have fallen in five and risen in seven districts. The average number of relief workers in Sholapur is now 12,729, of whom 4,026 are men, 6,846 women, and 1,857 children. On gratuitous relief in Sholapur there are 3,998, of whom 1,697 are men, 1,632 women, and 669 children. On test works in Poona there are 2,124, of whom 758 are men, 1,083 women, and 283 children. In no other part of the country, except to a limited extent in the Nellore district of Madras, is it necessary to provide relief.

BUSINESS at the docks having slackened, the wage of the working classes in Bombay are much lower than they were two months ago, but there is still a want of hands in many industries, numbers of work people having now gone to their village homes as usual to pursue agricultural occupations during the rains. Most of the mills are short of their full complement of labour.

THE drought in Kashmir, which threatened serious consequences to the crops, is now at an end, rain having fallen in the very nick of time.

THE telegraph line was cut two miles out of Jamrud on the night of the 16th-17th, and communication stopped for fourteen hours.

THE camp of the moveable column at Khar in the Swat Valley was fired into some nights ago, but no damage done. It is not known what tribesmen were on the prowl.

SUPERINTENDENT BREWIN, has not yet joined his new appointment as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, as his selection by the local Government awaits the formal sanction of the Government of India. This would not be the case if one of the District Superintendents had been selected, but the choice of an officer from the ranks of the Bombay city police is tantamount to the making of a new appointment: hence the reference to Simla. The pay of the post—the duties of which consist almost entirely of office work and correspondence—is Rs. 800 per mensem, and the Inspector General's office is located at Poona throughout the year.

ON Dr. King's return from ifarlough, Surgeon-Major Henry Thomson, now acting as Sanitary Commissioner, will take up the duties of Durbar Physician to the Maharajah of Travancore, in succession to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Esmonde White, whose tour of service in that appointment has expired. Dr. Thomson's appointment is a most popular one with all classes, and will be most warmly welcomed in Travancore, for during the short time that he was stationed in that State on a previous occasion he won golden opinions from all.

EXCLUSIVE of companies falling under Act XXI of 1860-73 new Companies were registered in Madras during the official year 1897-98 as against 57 in the previous year. A marked increase in the nominal and paid-up capital (especially the latter) of the Companies newly registered was almost entirely due to the registration of Spencer and Company, Limited, with a nominal capital of 25 lakhs of rupees, of which over 24½ lakhs were paid up. Excluding the mutual loan societies, the paid-up capital of Companies started by native enterprise amounted only to Rs. 48,000, a slight advance on last year. The average capital of the Companies working at the end of the year both nominal and paid-up, shows a decrease, the former being Rs. 1,73,872, against Rs. 1,91,826 in the preceding year, and the latter Rs. 76,462 against Rs. 76,757.

SO far this year there has been a great falling-off in opium revenue, both in Bengal and Bombay. Four sales of Bengal opium show an aggregate decline of Rs.7,54,900 as compared with the estimate, while three months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay return over nine lakhs below the estimate.

AN inrush of the monsoon current from the Bay of Bengal has given splendid rain in the N.W.P. and Oudh. Benares, Lucknow, Allahabad, Jhansi and Agra received heavy fall in the 48 hours ending at 8 a.m. on Monday morning. The rain extended also to the Himalayas and a further downpour is expected during the week.

THE two companies of the 43rd Gurkhas, now at Abbottabad, start early next months for Gilgit, to relieve a detachment of the 37th Dogras there, as escort to the Political Agent. The Khagan Valley route will be used by both parties.

THE "Pioneer" says there is likely to be no lack of literature on the subject of mountain-warfare and the best method of conducting it, as four officers of the Indian Army are bringing out books or pamphlets dealing with this question of the day. As two Brigadier-Generals are included in this list of authors we ought to get something good. Perhaps their ideas may be eventually embodied in the drill-book, in which case British troops will not take the field in future without any training at all, though of course every battalion in India cannot actually work in the hills in the drill-season. We yet hope to see annual camps-of-exercise in the Himalayas forming a regular feature of the soldier's instructions, each regiment sent to hill-stations getting its share in "khud-climbing" and being shown how sangars should be attacked and how retirements should be effected.

THE rules for the grant of a special bounty and advance of deferred pay to the men of certain British regiments in India are published. They will have temporary operation only, *i.e.*, to the end of the trooping season of 1898-99. The regiments named are the 9th Lancers (40 men), 20th Hussars (30), Royal West Surroy (50), Suffolk (40), Somersetshire Light Infantry (50), Scottish Rifles (100), East Lancashire (70), Dorsetshire (5), South Lancashir (30), Welsh Regiment (50), Oxfordshire Light Infantry (40), Northamptons (150), Middlesex (80), Durham Light Infantry (50), Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders (50), Royal Munster Fusiliers (70), and 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade (130). The bounty offered is as a rule Rs. 77-8 to men who will be of six to seven years' service on October 1st, to extend for one year, and Rs. 155 for two years. In the case of the Scottish Rifles, the Middlesex and Welsh regiments, the Durham Light Infantry and the Rifle Brigade, Rs. 155 are offered also to men of five to six years service, while Rs. 186 are offered to men of six to seven years service in the Northamptonshire Regiment to extend for three years. In addition to the bounty an advance of £7 deferred pay, converted at the current rate of exchange, is also authorised.

IT is much to be regretted writes the Allahabad paper, that in the distribution of honours and rewards for the Frontier Expedition the good work done by the Jeypore Transport Train should not have been properly recognised. There is unquestionably a feeling of disappointment at Jeypore on the subject, and this the Government of India should know. This transport train first showed the stuff it was made of during the Chitral Campaign, and again in the Tirah Expedition its services were admittedly of the highest value. There is none of the pomp and circumstance of war about the ponies and carts dragging supplies to the scene of operations; but the work done contributes materially to the comforts of troops in the field, increasing their mobility and strengthening their fighting powers. Nine-tenths of the difficulties encountered by an Indian army operating across the border are due to defective transport; and trains such as those maintained by the Gwalior and Jeypore Durbars are a great help to the Government. The recognition of their services should, therefore, be full and complete on all occasions. More particularly should this be the case at the present time when Mysore and Baroda are organising Imperial Service Transport Trains instead of new regiments of cavalry or infantry. A Native State would much prefer having such regiments, as there is a certain prestige attaching to military display, and when Durbars willingly devote funds to the less showy but more useful purposes of transport they should be encouraged in every possible way. If their trains are employed on active service care should be taken that some acknowledgment more than a few lines in a despatch or notification, should be forthcoming. There are Indian "Orders" which are much appreciated in Native States, and the more liberal bestowal of these would have an excellent effect.

THE returns of the gross earnings of Indian railways have now been made up to the end of June, thus showing the receipts for the first quarter of the financial year. They are indeed satisfactory for they show an improvement of 118 lakhs over those of the similar period of last year, the grand total being nearly 773 lakhs. The great traffic in wheat and seeds is, as we recently pointed out, mainly responsible for the increase, of which 41 lakhs is credited to the North-Western State line, 29 lakhs to the Great Indian Peninsula, 15 lakhs to the Rajputana-Malwa and 9 lakhs to the Bombay-Baroda systems. The East Indian Railway also continues its prosperous career, its earnings having risen by about 7 lakhs, while the Bengal-Nagpur and Oudh and Rohilkhand lines each are nearly 4½ lakhs to the good. If we take the returns for the first six months of the calendar year, from January 1st to June 30th, the enormous increase in traffic is even more apparent. The gross receipts in this period, as compared with that of 1897, show an improvement of 171 lakhs, or an average of nearly 30 lakhs per month. The only disappointing feature is the falling off in the earnings of the Southern Maratta line, over 7 lakhs; of the South India, nearly 3 lakhs; and of the Madras Railway Rs. 1,61,000. The Southern Presidency does not, of course, participate in the grain traffic which seeks its outlets at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi.

A FACT not generally known is that Port Arthur, destined probably to be world-famous, takes its name from an obscure Lieutenant of the Royal Navy. Till 1860 the locality was nameless. But in the June of that year a British surveying squadron entered the Bay, which was called Port Arthur after Lieutenant William Arthur, whose ship, the Algerine, was the first to enter it. It is interesting to note that of the three vessels which burst into the silent sea hardly forty years ago, two were sailing ships and one a "50-gun paddle-wheel frigate." How quickly have naval types changed. In these days the mere description of a "paddle-wheel frigate" raises a smile. But we do miss the words frigate and corvette which are now banished in favour of battleship and cruiser.

THE First of July is a notable anniversary in Parliamentary annals, because on that day sixteen years ago the celebrated thirty hours' sitting of the House of Commons which was one of the immediate causes of the introduction of the Closure, took place. The Crimes Bill was under discussion, and that peculiar clause which was known to Irish members as the Blood Tax had been reached. The House met at two o'clock on Juen 30. Dr. Playfair occupied the chair from that hour till twelve at night. He was then relieved by Mr. Courtney, and at 5-30 by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre. Coming back at eight o'clock, Dr. Playfair named sixteen Irish members for obstruction. Later in the day nine more members were named, and it was not till practically all the obstructionists had been removed that the debate finally terminated at 8 p.m. on the night of the First of July. There had been in all thirty-one divisions.

BANNOCKBURN and Bothwell Brig have just had their anniversaries celebrated with the usual exuberance of the North, and now the anniversary of the battle of Stirling Bridge is to be commemorated by the production of a play on the subject of "Wallace," from the pen of Mr. Charles Waddie, the honorary secretary of the Scottish Home Rule Association. Many tragedies have been written on this theme, but Mr. Waddie, who has no love for the manner of Wallace's betrayal and death, has brought down his curtain upon the triumph of the Scottish hero at Stirling Bridge, September 11, 1297. On September 11, therefore, the piece will be produced by Mr. John Clyde, at Stirling itself, almost within a stone's throw of the very scene of the battle.

ADVICES from Sofia state that the Bulgarian manœuvres will take place on the Servian borders, where a large number of troops, and particularly cavalry, are being concentrated under the supposition of an invasion from Servia. The Servians are taking this step too seriously, and see in it a menace, against which vigorous protest has been raised. It is declared that Bulgaria is preparing a counter demonstration to the concentration of Servian troops at Nisch. The Bulgarians, however, deny the Servian impeachment, and claim that the present programme of manœuvres was under consideration as long ago as the time when M. Petroff was Minister of War.

A BANQUET was given in St. Petersburg the other day in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the campaign which resulted in the conquest of the khanate of Khiva by General Kaufmann. The surviving officers who took part in the expedition were present. Among those who attended the banquet were General Kuropatkin, General Kaufmann, nephew of the late general, and General Bogdanowitch. The last named, who made a speech, dwelt, amid loud applause, on the successes of Russia in Central Asia and on the services of General Kaufmann.

THE West (Canada) Presbyterian Church have purchased several hundreds of Testaments for the use of the Yukon miners, and an effort is being made to get one of them into the pack of every man going to the goldfields. The Testaments are of a small size, well bound and printed, and very light, and the plan is for the ladies of the congregation to write a short signed personal note on the fly-leaf of each book, securely pack them, and then hand them over to the outfitters, several prominent firms having, it is said, promised to add a book to each of the miners' packs. It is to be hoped the books will be appreciated by the recipients.

THE sale of the armoured cruiser Garibaldi, building at Leghorn to the Argentine Government was authorised by means of a contract signed by Captain Masdea, representing the Minister of Marine, and Senator Bombrini, of the Ansaldo Company. The arrangement has caused a great deal of discussion in Italy, but it has been permitted on the ground of further encouragement being offered by it to the shipbuilding industry, of temporary financial relief to the Italian Government, and of the fact that Messrs. Ansaldo will build a cruiser in place of the Garibaldi superior in some respects. We believe that the late Signor Brin and his successor, Admiral Canevaro, have both favoured the arrangement.

THE "Esercito Italiano" announces that the Italian manœuvres of the present year will not take place. The order cancelling the arrangement causes no surprise. The 1st and 2nd Corps were to have manœuvred, with a large part of the Alpine troops, in Piedmont in September, and two other corps were to have combined with a part of the fleet in operations on the southern coast. The decision to abandon these manœuvres is ascribed to the recent disturbances, which have made it impossible for the troops to go through a proper course of preparation, but it is certain that financial considerations have also played their part. The only operations of the autumn will therefore be garrison manœuvres or field days, and the exercise of the training camps, which will receive a little added importance.

THE Le Bas prize for 1899 is offered for the best essay written by a graduate of Cambridge University of not more than three years' standing from admission to his first degree at the end of the Lent term, 1899. The subject is "The Influence of Oriental Learning on English Literature of the Nineteenth Century." The value of the prize is about £75, and the successful candidate is required to print and publish the essay at his own expense. The essays are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S PRISONERS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

In accordance with the terms of the capitulation of Santiago, the Spanish garrisons at Guantanamo and Caimamera surrendered to the Americans yesterday.

The total number of Spanish prisoners is 22,780, far exceeding the force under General Shafter's command.

ILL FEELING BETWEEN AMERICAN TROOPS AND CUBAN INSURGENTS.

There is a growing tension between the Americans and the Cuban insurgents.

The latter are indignant because Santiago has not been transferred to them.

General Garcia, the insurgent leader, refused to attend the ceremony of hoisting the American flag over Santiago since which no communication has been held between the two camps.

The American officers and men do not conceal their feeling of contempt for the Cubans, and it is predicted that there will be an early collision between the Americans and the insurgents.

THE SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

JULY 20.

The Spanish Cabinet is surprised that General Tora concluded terms with the Americans for the capitulation of the whole of the military division of Santiago, and has requested Marshall Blanco to send particulars of the surrender which will be submitted to a Council of War.

THE MASSACRES OF CHRISTIANS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Notwithstanding the formal demands made by Great Britain and France, the Porte has refused to grant any compensation for the losses sustained by British and French subjects during the massacres of Christians in Constantinople.

ITALY AND THE COLOMBIA REPUBLIC.

An Italian squadron has arrived at Cartagena, Colombia, to enforce a settlement of the award made by Mr. Cleveland, ex-President of the United States, which was in Italy's favour, in the case of Signor Cerrute, an Italian subject, having a pecuniary grievance against the Colombia Republic.

REFUGE IN SWITZERLAND.

M. Zola has left Paris for Lucerne.

CONDITION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A bulletin issued this morning says that the Prince of Wales passed a comfortable day yesterday considering the severe accident from which his Royal Highness is suffering.

PLAGUE ON THE CARTHAGE.

JULY 19.

The P. and O. s. s. Carthage whilst passing Malta on Sunday signalled that another lascar on board had been stricken with plague, but in a mild form.

The vessel consequently proceeds direct to London without calling at Marseilles.

A KHYBER DESERTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

A Loishimani private of the Khyber rifles deserted from Landikotal, on Monday night, with his rifle.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, JULY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 20.

French mail steamer Salazie from Marseilles arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru left Singapore for Colombo yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-4
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	93 1-4
Bar Silver	27 3-8

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in code and cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Restrictions on telegrams in Code or Cipher for and from West India transiting United States Via Key west are removed except for and from offices in Cuba, San Domingo Porto Rico and Jamaica.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th July, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	19	8	20 p.m.	8	49
Teheran	20	2	42 p.m.	...	26
Suez	20	2	45 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 20th July, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	51	...	3
" Karachi	..	48	..	1
" Madras	...	30	..	1

EDHEM PASHA and the other Turkish generals who took part in the campaign in Thessaly have been received in audience by the Sultan. Edhem Pasha had a second audience on the 10th ult. at which he received the Iftahar Order set in brilliants. The other generals have also been decorated with various orders. The Sultan has presented Edhem Pasha with a villa situated at Ortakui on the Bosphorus.

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 1.

OUR tiresome weather is still giving us a very great deal of trouble—"two fine days and a thunder storm" is an old saying describing I believe an English summer, but we seem to have the thunderstorms without the fine days. Of course intermittently it is extremely hot, and I was so glad we had bright sunshine for the opening day of the summer exhibition of the Ladies Kennet Club Association. The show was a large one, no less than 870 specimens—some such darlings filled the benches under the long tents. The Princess of Wales sent five of her Royal pets—including the beautiful Borzoi Alex—who has already taken over twenty prizes. Her dainty pug "Black Gin" was such a dear little black person, and two sweet puppies—"Sandringham Flora" and "Sandringham Juniper" were too delightful—these were basset hounds. I heard the Princess was expected to visit the show, but unfortunately I did not see her. When I could turn away from the doggies—a difficult task always for me—for I love them. I saw some very pretty dresses. One especially in pale blue-grey bengaline silk, I thought extremely successful. The skirt had the still fashionable "empiecement" reaching to the knees, and set in under a narrow row of passementerie, in which the principal parts were played by palest pink coral and cut steel. The foundation covered with many kilted frills of its own material, was in glace silk of palest coral pinks. The bodice was of the blue-grey bengaline, accordian-pleated as to the back and sides. This was cut away in front to show a tucked vest of tulle in the same shade as the gown, the upper part being completely covered with the coral and steel trimming, the lower pouching, in approved fashion. The sleeves were plain, save for three large tucks at the shoulder, and at the wrist were double frills, or rather ruffles of pale-grey and coral pink tulle. You remember I told you last week that this was the one and only way of finishing off this portion of our attire. But I must not forget to add that the waist band was of the coral and steel embroidery, finished at the back with long sash like ends of old lace, and please take notice, this is the last whim of tyrannical fashion as regards our sashes. If you like the idea, copy it quickly in real lace of good design and don't wait until it gets common (I am sure it will) and we have sash ends price 1s. 11 3-4d. in all our shop windows. My blue-grey lady had crowned herself with a large, black picture hat, the brim lined with a piece of lace like her sash, the crown a mass of tulle, and roses here, there, and everywhere all in the shades of deep or pale coral pink, a plume of pale-grey feathers waved over all. Now if any of my readers are tall and have a smart function in front of them, I suggest that they remember "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery" and I am sure they cannot do better than copy this beautiful dress.

Lace is very much worn this year. Of course the highest point in luxury is touched by the real lace gown which is a very costly and also a very beautiful thing, but oh how cruel it is of the fortunate owners to trail them across the grass or sweep them over gravel paths. Irish or Maltese lace when used for blouses or blouse coats is very effective, and it does not seem such desecration as when used in a skirt. Many of the tailor made costumes in Paris are being finished by a collar of Irish lace laid over satin faced revers, and many foulards have insertions of Irish lace. Some transparent lace gowns are mounted on pale rose pink silk and the other evening I met one with a most fascinating black tulle sash as a finish, this is a very charming whim of the moment, as charming as the Louis Seize bow, which seems on a hat to echo its slender note of black. Our costumes and hats are not supposed to match now-a-days, but the hat ought just to acknowledge the costume, by sporting its colour in either bow, flower, or feather; flopping Leghorn hats are again with us, simply trimmed with field flowers, a carelessly thrown bunch of cornflowers, poppies, clover etc., being the favorites. Toques are also of course very much worn, but by the way, what a demand they make upon our front hair, for to look its best, our hair should be set as in a halo all round our foreheads, and behind this, should be placed the toque. I always think the toque is a God-send to the middle aged. (I mean to a beautiful lady, so full blown, that in a high wind her leaves might blow off a bit) it has not quite the frivolity of the Leghorn hat, and it lacks the solemnity of the be-stringed bonnet.

The poor Evangelical Church Association has been having a bad time of it lately, it has been spending its life in a state of protestation against everything in general and Ritualists in particular, but it was almost the last straw when the Council learnt "with deepest regret" that the Prince of Wales had granted the use of the Imperial Institute for a Roman Catholic Bazaar to be conducted by Nuns of the Convent of the Faithful Virgin and that the Princess of Wales had consented to open this Fancy Fair. In spite however of all these fussy protests which were actually brought under her Royal Highnesses notice she opened a most successful bazaar last week on behalf of the Roman Catholic orphanage at Norwood. The Princess looked extremely well in white silk, with a smart toque trimmed with lilac. One of the most interesting decorations of the stalls, was a piece of tapestry designed by the late Sir E. Burne-Jones and magnificently worked.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt is with us again and as wonderful as ever, the last anecdote of her which comes from America, has amused me very much. It seems that during the performance of one of her new plays. I believe at the close of the last act, the actress had to rush upon the stage, kneel down by the side of her dead lover and passionately kiss his forehead, the dead lover having of course been shot by the villain of the piece. French noblemen, poets, authors, and artists wrote imploring the honour of being allowed to serve as the corpse, and she not wishing to offend any one, had a "dead lover" freshly represented at every performance. The news of the scheme got abroad, need I add, to the vast advantage of the box office, but Oh dear!!! What quaint funny creatures the superior ? sex are.

I have just been reading that the chrysanthemum, which has so long been ornamental, has now been discovered to be useful as well, and is to be added to our dietary list. I am told that they are as pleasant to the taste as they are beautiful to the eye, and we are to eat them in the form of salad. The taste is said to be not unlike that of cauliflower, but much more delicate. The salad is composed of the chrysanthemum chopped fine, and the dressing or sauce is made of cream. In France, where greenstuff of all sorts finds a much more universal use than with us, a beautiful and very tasty salad is made of pink and white clover blooms, than which it would be hard to find anything more appetising.

Talking of salad remind me of a most excellent one I tasted a night or two ago. It was at the house of a millionaire, who by the way had quite one of the prettiest tables I have met with for a long time, *he* of course could afford simplicity (we can't all venture on this) and his table was just smilax and light foliage blended with nothing but field marguerites, and you can hardly imagine how well it looked. Two flowers this season seems having it nearly all their own way. I mean marguerites and anthiriums. All the best arranged flower boxes present and even surface of these single white blooms, supplemented by double musk or some simple greenery or pink geraniums, though their popularity has in a measure waned. Many of our houses in London now are thus decorated in every window, on the facade, and on the tops of the portcos. In the flats, the minimum of space is arranged in such a clever fashion, that turn where you will, you come upon a balcony redolent of blooms, mignonette scenting the air, and wafting sweet essences into all the rooms, where again marguerites play their part, indeed there is hardly any drawing room in which they do not abound. Anthiriums, being costly, assimilate best with a more massive style of decoration, and I saw last week (at a grand old house—where princely entertaining is almost a tradition) large low bowls and tazzas filled with the lightest green and white caladium leaves and the large red anthirium blooms—which I always think are so suggestive of twisted sealing wax. Lunching at Ascot the other day. I noticed one little novelty. The first thing with which we were served was a mayonnaise of salmon which I took for aspic and was somewhat amazed to see my cavalier lift one of the shapes with his fingers and place it on my plate. This however explained itself when I discovered that the exterior was glass, just small tumblers, but so exactly fashioned like the minute hat shapes in which aspics are often served, that it was only when you began to eat them you saw what they really were.

I have promised to tell you about "Frocks and Fashions," so I must not forget to chronicle a remarkable scene—witnessed by a friend of mine only last Sunday evening. He was walking home from St. Paul's, Ludgate Hill being crowded at the time when he saw a semi-nude form approaching the Cathedral. The man who was walking rapidly, was attired in a scanty garb of dark brown serge secured at the waist with a hempen girdle. His legs were absolutely bare, and only a pair of sandals of the rudest manufacture afforded protection to his feet. Masses of grey hair fell thickly around the shoulders of this strange being, who, of course, was followed by an excited and curious crowd. On being questioned as to the point, which was to be gained by thus arraying himself, it was at once seen that the gentleman was not mad—or walking for a wager—no—he was just a member of the rational Press Reform Party, and he was proceeding to the East end to attend a meeting His costume was certainly neither useful nor ornamental—cool and pleasant perhaps though on a hoday.

I am so glad to see that the bearing-rein controversy, which has been allowed to slumber of late, has been revived by a letter printed in the "Times" a few days ago from the Duke of Portland. He condemns the use of this barbarous bearing-rein, and says it is not only cruel (people sometimes don't mind that in the very least), but most vulgar, and declares that people would not use it to such an extent, if they only realised how very much it vulgarised their otherwise smart equipages. Such a rebuke as that is calculated to have considerable effect on persons who would not of course mind being thought cruel, but, oh dear me!! would shrink with horror from the imputation of vulgarity and yet, surely properly considered, anything that is, mean, or cruel, or spiteful, is most essentially vulgar. I really hope a wise moderate letter from an expert like the Duke of Portland may do good and have more lasting effect than the representations of rather hysterical but well meaning sentimentalists.

The Press Bazaar held at the Hotel Cecil, in aid of the London Hospital, has been of course the event of the week, and has proved a magnificent success. The only drawback was the enormous and perfectly awful crowd who waited outside to see the royalties arrive for the opening ceremony. This resulted in a most unfortunate block, as carriages lined the road way, leaving only a little space available for the multitude of people assembled. Thus it came about that all sorts of grand folk were shut out, and even royalty itself, as represented by the Duke of Cambridge, had to put up with unseemly jostling in the crowd. I always try to avoid being crushed and flustered. So armed with a ticket and attired to my own satisfaction I arrived early. "Something like a Bazaar" is a fitting description as you will agree, when I tell you £7,000 was taken the first day, and before it is all over, the promoters reckon on handing £50,000 to this deserving charity. The gathering together of Dukes and Duchesses, Earls and Countesses. Marchionesses and others of the "upper ten" was simply terrific. The Princess of Wales, whose guard-of-honour was composed of hospital nurses, in pale blue and white, wore a dainty gown of white silk flowered with pale mauve, with a full front of white lace; her bonnet was of purple chiffon, trimmed with shaded yellow and mauve iris; she carried a shower bouquet of cattleya orchids, and asparagus fern tied with a blue ribbon. The Duchess of York's dress was of jetted black lace over white satin, with a toque to match; her bouquet also was of orchids, tied with a green ribbon. The Princess made many purchases, indeed she patronised most of the stalls. Arriving at the "Referee" stall some small little red devils attracted her notice, and turning to the Duchess she said—"Oh, I *must* have a little red devil" "I like this one" she added, and walked the fortunate wee demon off. At the "Stage" stall Miss Phyllis Broughton was trying to put all the articles hastily in order, so that both Princesses might get a good view of them. She was holding a bust of the Prince of Wales, when a laughing voice said, "Take care of him, don't let him drop," and rather to her confusion the Princess of Wales was beside her. I might write columns about the dresses the ladies, especially the stall-holders, obviously aiming to excel each other, with delicious and entrancing results. I was standing for some time near Lady Tweedmouth, who was working like a Trojan; she wore a dress of green and white, with a green sash, and a white toque with shaded green, white and pink flowers. Faithful Roman Catholics had a grand opportunity at the "Tablet" stall where a handsome gift from the Pope was displayed in the shape of a cameo pendant, set with precious stones of great value. As this came direct from his Holiness, great anxiety was visible on the part of wealthy Catholics to possess it. I did not see who finally became the fortunate possessor.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE second weekly meeting of the Gymkhana Mounted Sports, which had to be postponed on two preceding weeks, on account of the heavy rain, came off yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines maidan. The crowd of spectators, both inside and outside the enclosure, was not so large as at the first meeting. The entries for the various events were anything but satisfactory. The whole of the programme was carried through without any hitch, the Saturday and Monday stakes and the Bolster Fighting evoked great laughter amongst the onlookers. The following are the results of the various events:—

I. EVENT—Tent-Pegging.

Mr. Fischer	1
Mr. Webster	2

Six ran.

II. EVENT—Jumping Competition (for Ponies

Mr. Fischer's Hawkmoth	1
Mr. Graham's Seagull	2

Five competed.

III. EVENT—Saturday to Monday Stakes.—(Ladies Nomination.) Gentlemen to ride a given course, carrying a bag, with which they will be provided, to a point where their syces will be waiting. They will then dismount, hand over their ponies to the syces, and run 50 yards to where their nominatrix will be waiting. Hand bag to lady who will open bag, and dress gentlemen in costume provided, without any help. Gentlemen to run back to ponies and ride home over same course. Best dressed man first past the post to win. Any gentleman who assists the lady will be disqualified.

Mr. Baldrey, nominated by Miss Westbrook.

Four competed.

IV. EVENT.—Bolster Fighting.—Either horses or ponies may be ridden, and teams of three will be drawn for by lot. Opposing teams will wear black and red caps, respectively, and will be provided with bolsters. Teams will fight one another in a marked out space, and each member of a team must retire when his cap is knocked off, or he is driven outside the space. Last team left in to win.

Team No. 3: Messrs Webster, Worcester, and Leresche 1

Three teams.

V. EVENT—Pony Scurry.

Mr. Fischer's Hawkmoth	1

Three started.

AN INSUFFERABLE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Driving through the native town (Lohar Street) this morning I had the misfortune of having my carriage and part of my dress, etc., bespattered by some one emptying a basket from a window of the second storey of a house. Two footpassengers shared the benefit with me, and as I have been told, that accidents, of the kind have happened to others, I write to ask whether the abominable nuisance cannot be put a stop to and the offending parties punished.

I spoke to a European police officer, but he tells me he has no power to entertain such a complaint unless I make the guilty party over to him, and as I and my fellow-sufferers only saw a bucket and a bare arm, it is evidently no use to try and find out the offender. We cannot even swear out of which of the seven windows it was thrown.

If there is no law which makes this kind of nuisance punishable, and no legal provision which makes it possible to get at the offender himself or some other person in the house, the sooner the defect is remedied the better. The native youth (of the Parbhu caste), who is one of my fellow-sufferers, told me that it would cost him a couple of rupees, as he had to go home and change and throw away his coat which looked as if it had been in the gutter for hours.—

Yours, &c.,

July 20. X.

CRICKET.

THE BANKERS *VS.* BROKERS.

THIS annual match which always excites a deal of interest in the merchant world was played yesterday on the Gymkhana ground. Much speculation was rife as the hour of 2 p.m. approached as to how many of the brokers would be able to appear in cricketing clothes, for at an early hour yesterday morning enquiries were being made for flannels of any kind or description, but apparently the difficulty was overcome, and towards 2-30 shigrams and conveyances of other descriptions might have been seen wending their way to the cricket ground. At length these twenty-two representatives of the money-making portion of the population (for it is said that only bankers and brokers can make money in Bombay) were ready for the prey, and a gigantic discussion arose as to who should take the field. Tossing for choice of innings is of course a method which neither Bankers nor Brokers would lower themselves to. Mr. Townsend thought it would be so nice if Mr. Symons' team went out to field, as the spectators, who were not likely to arrive before 4-30, would then have an opportunity of seeing the Brokers have an inning, but Mr. Symons thought that the sight of Mr. Townsend chasing the wily ball would not be so enjoyable to the spectators as the spectacle of Mr. Nixon behind the wickets. The public were disappointed Mr. Nixon did not officiate behind the sticks. After all the "pros and cons" of the question had been thoroughly thrashed out it was unanimously agreed that the Brokers should bat first, because Mr. Symons had made a point of being punctual, and at the stroke of 2 o'clock there had been more brokers than bankers on the field. The actual number were two Brokers and no Bankers—but no matter, it settled the point. The question of innings having been decided, it only remained for the Brokers to go in and make a big score. This task, however, proved beyond them, and only one batsman managed to get into double figures, viz., Mr. Kiddle. Skene was the man who worked the downfall of the Brokers, his six wickets only costing 24 runs, the innings closing for 37. Alas for the Brokers, they had now nothing to look forward to except a long afternoon's fielding. I must say they fielded with great zest. The Bankers simply "took tea" with their bowling, Mr. Mackay being especially happy during the time he was at the wickets. Mr. Don was also in his element and last, but by no means least, there was Mr. Townsend. He went to the wickets with a nonchalant air and played sad havoc with the bowling of Messrs. John and Green. True, the latter did not manage to get many balls on the wicket, but still Mr. Townsend treated them all in the same way. The Brokers didn't seem anxious to get him out—they let him off twice, and in despair he at last presented the side of his bat to the ball instead of the front and was bowled amidst the cheers of the public. The total score of the Bankers was 188, and it is said they won the match—at least they say so. I understand that the Brokers dispute the point. Thus ended another of the picnics which are so enjoyable in the cricket season. I forgot to mention that the Bombay Club had a tent on the ground which added greatly to the enjoyment which the players and spectators derived from the game. The following are the scores:—

THE BANKERS.

Mr Williamson, b John	10
Mr Black, b John	0
Mr Wilson, run out	4
Mr Mackay, c Moir, b John	74
Mr Skene, b Wilson	16
Mr McLaren, c Kiddle, b John	13
Mr Gray, b John	0
Mr Hunter, c and b John	0
Mr Don, not out	30
Mr Philips, c and b John	4
Mr Townsend, b Wilson	19
Extras	9
Total	188

THE BROKERS.

Mr Lang, c sub, b Wilson	6
Mr Nixon, b Skene	5
Mr Wilson, b Skene	0
Mr Moor, b Skene	7
Mr Symons, run out	0
Mr Greene, b Skene	1
Mr John, c Black, b Wilson	1
Mr Kiddle, not out	11
Mr Barlow, b Skene	3
Mr Fowler, b Skene	0
Mr Reeve, c Wilson, b Black	2
Extras	1
Total	37

FURTHER ARREST OF DACOITS IN BOMBAY.

THE divisional police under Mr. Superintendent McDermots are doing their utmost to unearth the Satara dacoits, and their vigilance has resulted in the arrest of another man and recovery of some stolen property. It appears that about 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a policeman on duty in plain clothes in the Marwaree Bazaar, noticed a Hindu attempting to dispose of a silver waistchain, valued at Rs. 30. The sepoy arrested the man on suspicion, and upon searching his person discovered a gold neck ornament valued at Rs. 15, and a gold finger ring worth Rs. 60, concealed in his dhotur. While inquiries were being made, the Commissioner of Police drove by and on seeing the man in custody, stopped his carriage and questioned both the sepoy and the accused as to what they were about. The Commissioner upon learning that the man had only recently arrived from Satara district, suspected that he was one of the men wanted for dacoity and ordered the sepoy to place the man before Superintendent McDermot. This was done, and upon enquiries being made, it has been ascertained that he is one of the Satara dacoits, named Hurry Kooshaba, who with a number of others had looted the following three villages in the Satara district: Koliwady, Sarool and Marool. The property recovered from the man is valued at Rs. 122, which he admitted was a portion of the stolen property. The arrested man has also furnished the divisional police with the names of his accomplices and the villages they belong to. As some of the members of this gang and other Satara dacoits are believed to be concealing themselves in Bombay, the different railway stations, bunders and principal outlets are being closely watched to prevent their escape. The Commissioner of police has communicated to the police authorities at Satara to send such policemen and townsmen, as may be able to point out the arrested man to establish their identity. The accused Hurry Kooshaba was yesterday charged by Constable Cordeaux before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with the offence of dacoity under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code. The case was remanded to enable the police to prosecute further inquiries.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

BEFORE proceeding with the business of the meeting of the Port Trust on Monday the Chairman referred to the loss the Trust had sustained by the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., when the following resolution was passed:—"The Trustees desire to record the great regret with which they have heard of the death of their esteemed colleague the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and to offer their sympathy and condolence to the members of his family in their sad bereavement."

WE learn from Igatpuri that the Parsi community assembled on Tuesday last in the local fire-temple and solemnised the third day's funeral ceremoney in connection with the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, when it was unanimously resolved to forward a letter of condolence to the Dowager Lady Jerbai Jamsetjee including the rest of the family. It was stated that the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy had twice visited the town and had helped, along with Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., in establishing a fire-temple and a Tower of Silence, which were urgently needed there.

A ROYAL MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have forwarded a sympathetic telegram to the Dowager Lady Jerbai Jamsetjee, expressing their condolence for the sad bereavement caused in the family by the premature death of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart.

An Indore correspondent telegraphs:—The Parsi community here have received news of the death of their head, the Third Baronet, with extreme sorrow. The third day's ceremony was performed this morning at 4 a.m. They participate in the family's bereavement.

THE EXAMINATIONS BY COMPARTMENTS QUESTION.

AT the meeting of the University Senate to be held tomorrow, Mr. Justice Ranade is to move the adoption of the draft letter to Government on this question. Notice has been given of several amendments. The first is from Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, who will move to delete the words requesting the Registrar to write the letter, and to substitute for them

"The Syndicate be requested to forward the reply as drafted by the Committee to Government, submitting along with it for sanction, the exact additions to and alterations in the Regulations that may be necessary to carry out the proposals and recommendations shown in the Committee's report."

Dr. Mackichan will move the deletion of Section 6 of the Committee report and the substitution of these words at the close of the letter to Government.—

"We append hereto the exact additions to and alterations in the Regulations which in our opinion are necessary in order to give effect to the above proposals. These will be placed before the Syndicate with a view to their submission to the Senate."

Professor Muller will move the following amendments:—

1. (i) The degree examination B.A. to be divided into two groups *only* as follows:—(*a*) English, Second Language, History and Political Economy; (*b*) Optional subject.

The Intermediate Examination B.Sc. to be divided into two groups *only*, viz.,—(*a*) English, Mathematics and Physics; (*b*) Chemistry and General Biology.

The L.C.E. Examination to be divided into two groups *only* viz:—(*a*) Experimental and Natural Science, Civil Engineering; (*b*) Selected subject.

(ii) The Second LL.B. Examination to be divided into two groups *only*.

The following *N.B.* to be *added* at foot of page:—"*N.B.*—In the Previous and Intermediate examinations a candidate may take either or both parts and the results for each part shall be published in a separate class list by the examiners." In § 3 of letter *omit* sentence beginning "Candidates who have passed at the First LL.B., &c., ..." 3. In § 5 *omit* last sentence beginning "It may be also mentioned, &c. ....."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	1	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Ind Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ist Nagpada	1	0	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	1	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	3	0	6
Hospitals	0	6	9
Total	10	11	69
Total plague deaths to date	20,679	26,314	
Same date last year	5	1	16

CHOLERA.

Attacks	0
Deaths	1

BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 19th July:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	257	236	13
Fresh cases	1	2	0
Total	263	226	12

IMPORTED CASES.

Many people from plague-stricken places in Salsette have been arriving in Bombay for the last few days. Twenty-five persons—men, women, and children—arrived on Monday, and thirty on the following day, and have been putting up at Khetwady, Dhobie Talao and Girgaum Road. The Health Officer has consequently commenced strict medical inspection at the Sion Causeway since Tuesday afternoon. Many of the cases of plague reported here during the last week or two have been imported in this way, most of them from Danda, the little fishing village near Bandora, which suffered so terribly from an epidemic last year about this time, and is now undergoing a recrudescence.

THE RECENT OUTBREAK IN DHARAVI.

At the beginning of July some kolis from Dharavi went to a plague funeral at Danda, soon after their return the plague broke out in their home. There were 14 people (13 kolis and a Madrasee servant) living in two large rooms of a well-built house in Dharavi, Koliwada. The plague appears to have begun in one room only in which a dead rat was found. Next day a girl died suddenly and her mother, father and brother were successively attacked with plague, before they were discovered a grand-daughter had succumbed. The 3 cases were sent to the Maratha Hospital and all the other inmates to the segregation camp attached. Of the cases sent all but the mother died, and amongst the contacts a son and a nephew developed plague and the son died. Nor was this the end of the outbreak. A barber living in a barn against the house, fell ill and ran away and was after some days discovered dying in Mori Road, Mahim. In a small hut opposite the kolis' house lived a solitary couple, the wife develophd plague and was at once taken by her husband to the Authur Road Hospital, where he remained in attendance. The homes involved were thoroughly disinfected and Professor Muller and Dr. Dadyburgar, who are in charge of the part of the island, formed new local committee for the Koliwada, and the outbreak appears to have been got under for the present.

Soon after there was an outbreak in Dharwada, a very dirty quarter of Dharavi, inhabited by about 300 of the Dher caste who work in the the tanneries. During the last epidemic Dharwada was controlled by a local committee organised by Prof. Muller, and of which a woman, the widow of the headman, was the chairman, or rather chair-woman. This committee was dissolved in May, and the present outbreak was for some days concealed. Thus last Sunday a case was discovered hidden away in the temple. Some meeting of the caste was called and, on last Monday evening, Professor Muller and Dr. Dadyburga addressed it, and finally the leader agreed to assist, and the following local committee was formed.—(chairman) Mahadoo Bhiwaji (head of the caste), (secretary) Ishwar Apte, (chief man of the Dhers); Committee.—Narayan Appa, Genu Yesoo, Mullen Piraji, Mahaji Godoji and Manapa Pirajee.

It is worth noticing that Dharavi and Sion villages were the only places in Bombay Island where the plague did not break out locally during the last epidemic, all the inhabitants loyally supporting the District plague officers and reporting all imported cases at once. Through the influence of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy and his son and Mr. A. N. Dalvi and Professor Muller, the D. P. O., about 1,000 of the village were inoculated. This embraced most of the chumars and many Mussulmans. The Kolis and Dhers refused to be inoculated, and it is among them alone that the plague has now appeared. In consequence of this fact the Dhors are reconsidering their refusal to be inoculated.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Monday was four, while on the same date last year a clean mortality bill was shown.

THE sweepings of the Mint are not to be despised. There is a gold "sweep" and a silver "sweep." The last sweep from the gold coinage had been accumulating since August, 1896. It was disposed of in March, 1898, and brought in 467*l*. There had been no sale of silver "sweep" up to the date of the report, but twenty-one tons had accumulated. There is a loss by waste on the gold coinage which the sweep does not make good, but the Mint made a net profit on the silver bullion purchased for coinage last year of 399,670*l*.

THE Emperor of Russia has sent a special envoy to Paris to find him a palace where he can stay with the Empress during the Exhibition season of 1900. He hopes (says a Paris correspondent) to make a long stay, and to see Paris thoroughly. Many splendid residences have been offered, but none has suited. It may be that he will build a palace at Antenil, or even further out, and suppress distance for members of his suite, and even for himself, with electric motor-cars. The Czar wants to feel thoroughly at home, and to breathe good air. He found the Russian Embassy too confined.

EARLY STRUGGLES OF THE MEDICAL WOMAN.

MISS JEX-BLAKE sought in vain to obtain admission to the London University examinations, and on turning her attention to those of Edinburgh, was informed by one of the professors to whom she appealed that "no decent woman would apply to him to study medicine." Undeterred even by this obiter dictum, a little band of ladies gained leave to enter for the preliminary examination, after passing which they were to be allowed to matriculate; but failing to take warning by the fate of Miss Garrett, they passed so well that a deliberate attempt was made to revoke the promise given. The effort failed, and for six months the lady medical students worked under the happiest auspices, until the result of the class examinations awoke the slumbering antimosites once more. The women distinguished themselves too signally, and it was thought fit to punish them by refusing Miss Pechey the scholarship in chemistry which she had earned, and denying her also admission to the University laboratory. The loss to Edinburgh and to science was great, and although it is possible that humanity has benefited by Dr. Peechey-Phipson's work at the Cama Hospital in Bombay than it would have done by the original research from which she was debarred, this undersigned gain can scarcely be placed to the credit of the University. One result of the preferential dealing exhibited was such an outburst of public scorn that certain of the classes from which the ladies had been excluded were opened to them; but the success was counterbalanced by the necessity of studying anatomy and clinical surgery at Surgeons' Hall, since the professors of the University flatly refused to instruct women. It is curious, in the light of this month's celebration, to observe that the name of the highest lady in the land was invoked to justify the conduct of the University authorities. But the hottest fight raged over the question of the right of the lady students to practice in the town Infirmary; and while its echoes were resounding from end to end of the kingdom, there occurred the shameful riot, the disgrace of which can never quite be wiped out, even by the deepest penitence and the most sincere recantation of its errors on the part of the University. Hard words the ladies had received in abundance, but this was the first time they had been exposed to the danger of broken bones, owing it to the chivalry of some of the male students that they returned safely to their lodgings. Shortly after this the battle of the Infirmary was practically won, and additional women students, encouraged by the success of their pioneers, presented themselves for matriculation, much to the alarm of the authorities. After springing upon the ladies an unsuccessful practical joke or two by forbidding them, on the day before their examinations, to enter for them, those gentlemen were suddenly afflicted with a doubt as to their legal right to admit women to examinations at all. This happy qualm rendered it incumbent upon them not only to refuse to accept the new candidates, but also to deny the first dauntless band the means of continuing their studies, regardless of the time they had already spent and the money they had paid. More money was wasted and time lost in testing the matter in the law-courts, and at last the female students, baffled and unable to obtain redress, shook off the dust of Edinburgh from their feet, and turned to the Continental universities, which had all opened their doors to women.—"Blackwood's Magazine" for July.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding. There were also present Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, G. W. Roughton, R. H. Vincent, K. N. Kabraji, M. B. Barbaya, Drs. A. G. Viegas, Cowasji Hormusji, N. N. Katrak, Ismail Jan Mahomed, and K. N. Bahadurji.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO KOORLA.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner, stating that the contract entered into between this Municipality and the Municipality of Kurla for the supply of water expired on the 31st March 1898, and that the Municipality of Kurla have applied to him for a renewal of the contract for a further period of five years, from the 1st April 1898, forwarding a draft agreement and requesting the approval of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, under section 288 of the Municipal Act, to the supply being granted on the terms mentio

THE EXTRAVAGANT USE OF WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have said what you were pleased to think right in favour of the proposed introduction of the watermeter system in Bombay ; and I have placed my humble suggestions before you and your readers from my stand-point of view of the matter. The committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the proposal, having at their easy command ample materials to judge by of it, will, I think, be in a good position to weigh well all its *pros* and *cons* ; and hence I would leave the consideration of my humble suggestions to their care. To my mind it is, I submit, sir, a question whether " the increase of saturation is in a large measure due to the waste of water pumped into the city ;" for, it is, I think, not proved yet that the amount of saturation is disproportionate with the amount of undrained portions of the city, whose legitimate quantity of water used must necessarily find its way down into the soil. You will allow it to be not wrong to suggest that the saturation is caused by the use of the legitimate or necessary quantity of water in the undrained portions of the city, and is only duly proportionate with the area and population of those portions. To come to something like a fair estimate of the saturation one ought to calculate the amount of legitimately used water necessarily finding its way down into the ground on account of the absence of drains. However, the Deputy Executive Engineer Mr. Smith's report characterized as an extremely able one," has indicated the way out of the evil of subsoil water thus :—The subsoil water of Bombay for the most part does or should gravitate towards the 'flats,' and any water accumulating on the 'flats' is an obstruction to the flow of subsoil water in that direction. Hence arises the necessity of diverting as much surface water from the 'flats' as possible and discharging the remainder from the 'flats' to the sea with the least possible delay." And this sort of work is, I think, likely to be shortly taken into hands, and will remove our much talked of subsoil water. I may confess to my scepticism as to " waste of water " ; nay, I beg leave to go a step further and say that it is hard for me to believe that it is " absolute, " " deliberate, " " wilful ". That a damp or water-logged condition is unhealthy is a fact well recognized by the present day science has taught us by our Zoroaster 5,000 years since. That such a condition would help forward or intensify any particular disease indiscriminately goes without saying, whether it be fever or diarrhœa, phthisis or pneumonia, amenorrhœa or menorrhagia, rheumatism or plague. But to try to ally plague directly with such saturation may be characterized as a far-fetched or undue emphasization. " The consensus of opinion amongst medical men that plague has its chief hold upon persons whose general health is low," may be readily accepted. But, again, the question is whether the general low health is the result of the saturation, or of the condition of habitations rendered insanitary by vitiated atmosphere on account of overcrowding, or of the poor and insufficient food, it may be allowed, sir, to say that, I am disposed to think that notwithstanding the present water-logged condition or one worse still, the ' general health ' or ' the vitality of the population" would not suffer significantly if there was sufficiency of goodly food and atmosphere unvitiated by the lessening of overcrowding. The latter desideratum could well be supplied by the necessary amendments in the " building" part of the existing Municipal Act. You say, sir, " the sad experience of the last two years has shown the bitterness with which the poor resent any interference with their domestic life." This is true enough. But there ought to be seen the evident distinction between the Plague search parties, who had to deal directly with the persons and the personal liberty of the inhabitants of a house, and the preventive staff, who have to deal with the stoppage of waste of water. The present staff for preventing waste water has been able, notwithstanding the balking defects in the act in their way, to succeed " in obviating the waste " as you are pleased to point out, I may be allowed to maintain, sir, that with those defects removed they would evidently succeed much better in securing at any rate a satisfactory stoppage of the " waste." Consequently, it may appear also that " a much larger staff for the purpose will be evidently not required. Nor will the staff have it to pay " constant domiciliary visits of espionage, because a few initiatory vigorous steps followed by deterrent punitive measures will surely serve with efficiency the object in view. – Yours, &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

July 19.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE FOR KATHYAWAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For two reasons a Technical College is urgently required in the provinces of Kathyawad. One reason is that a demand for service either in Government or Native State service by educated people is day by day fast increasing, though service is not easily available. The other reasons that doctors and pleaders are being over-congested in their fields and their professional practice, if I mistake not, is being divided among them to such a meagre extent that some of them can hardly keep up their proper position in life. On inquiry it appears that in almost all the Native States of Kathyawad there is hardly a single vacancy at present, where an Assistant Surgeon or a Hospital Assistant can be permanently maintained ; whereas the demand for service is increasing by the fact that every year some Assistant-Surgeons and Hospital Assistants are passing out from the medical institutions at Bombay and Ahmedabad, who generally go out to seek for service somewhere in the province of Kathyawad, but when they come to know that no service is available for them hopeless and disappointed they are obliged to resort to private practice or to accept temporary engagements on Cholera or Plague works. Most of the people of Kathyawad being by nature of conservative ideas and having more or less some dislike for and religious prejudice against the use of English medicines generally always seek medical advice and treatment from quacks who do more harm than good owing to their irrational mode of medical treatment. The qualified medical men therefore, who, on account of want of employment, start with private practice suffer at last in their pecuniary circumstances, and in fact they have to repent having spent their energies and resources in learning a profession which can not maintain them in a sufficiently comfortable style in proportion to their education and status. In the same manner every year a couple of dozen of district pleaders and high-court pleaders are it appears obtaining their degrees in Kathyawad. Most of them start with their legal practice in the Agency or State courts of that province. But the legal profession is overflowed to such an extent that the practice of the pleaders is being much divided among them and their practice is getting very low, naturally therefore some of them are obliged to abandon profession and to seek for the place of a Subordinate Judge or a Mamlatdar. They are able to obtain the above-named situations with great difficulties, as already many candidates are pouring forth for such appointments. There are of course some doctors and pleaders, famous for their professional abilities and skill and who are fortunate enough to secure for themselves very lucrative practices, but these are exceptionally rare cases and they should be as a matter of fact left out of consideration in this place. It is very essential under the above circumstances therefore to divert the future aspirants after the honours of law and medicine to some more useful and paying arts and professions to Technical education in order that they may, by learning different manual arts, earn a livelihood in a more easy and comfortable manner. They will not have then to depend upon service, people's sickness or litigation, as is the case with doctors and pleaders. They will thus supply the general public with more useful and cheaper articles and necessaries of life than what they are now available for and will be able to do an immense good to themselves as well as to the country. To achieve this object in view I would respectfully request the Rajas and Nababs of Kathyawad to employ a suitable portion of their riches in establishing a Technical College in the centre of the Province where students can flock from all directions to take advantage of the technical education. The institute of the above kind should be considered a most pressing want of the public at present and no time ought to be lost. The Rajas can hardly use their wealth just now in a more deserving and useful purpose than in opening an institution of the above sort.—Yours, &c.,

SAMALDAS NAHANJI.

Hansot, July 19.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use " The Mexican Hair Renewer, " for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d, per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road London

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin ; " also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning : When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of " Albion " are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

CREDITOR AND DEBTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present state in which the law of creditor and debtor is worked may be fairly characterised as a one-sided affair. It requires neither wide nor deep reflection to convince any reflective mind that in the application of the law, undue pressure is placed on the one side and indulgence ministered on the other. To be more concise, let it be assumed, that a merchant is indebted to the extent of Rs. 5,000 and has not a sou to meet even the hundredth part of the demand. Such a man is far less at the mercy of his creditors than the man who owes only Rs. 100 with no assets. The latter class, in this city, are wholly in the hands of uncompromising and merciless Marwaris. The harsh and peremptory treatment meted out by Marwari creditors to their debtors exceeds that which is scarcely resorted to, even against the criminal class. The unfortunate debtor having originally contracted a small debt through thoughtlessness, sickness or indigence, causes the amount to form itself into a nest-egg of misery. Around this, fresh deposits of interest and compound interest rapidly accumulate, till the unfortunate and his family are body and soul enslaved to the creditor, to whose will and temper he is then mercilessly and hopelessly subjected. An attachment on salary quickly follows, and this is not withdrawn under penalty of renewal of bonds and three-fourths of the amount paid down. Should the debtor be indebted in more directions than one, the others, rather than be frustrated by their compeer, attach goods and chattels. Such an instance really occurred to me in one and the same month. Now, Sir, there are many departments in which attachments deprive debtors of their promotion, merely because time was when their pay was attached. The natural result of carrying things to that criminal length demoralises a man, and the original debt is burdened with unlawful interest, and the labours and earnings of the honest debtor are mortgaged for time immemorial. Against such an indictment, the question naturally suggests itself, Is there no remedy ? Under the present law, I fear none. We have five judges of the Small Causes Court, and before these debtors have to appear indiscriminately and without regard to previous appearances. It naturally follows that judges do not know the exact extent of individual cases of indebtedness. High instalments then follow, which convert the courts into instruments of torture. The oft-repeated plea of heavy indebtedness falls flat on the ears of the judges, while the mendacious Marwarie pleads loudly and eloquently on the impecunious debtor's affluent and solvent circumstances. In this connection, I impute no inhumanity to the judges, but blame the system which deprives them of knowing exactly the monetary circumstances of parties appearing before them. I write this for the purpose, Sir, of enlisting your sympathies in exposing the formidable power invested in unscrupulous Marwaris, who can, with comparative security, deprive a man of a moiety of his salary, of his goods and chattels, and of his liberty. As a set off against this, it would be a wise and a beneficent law to invest the Chief Judge with powers to take a man's entire indebtedness into consideration. If it should appear to the judge, that through poverty the debtor has neither present nor future means to meet his obligations, he—the judge—ought to be invested with authority to met the exigency of the case. A sum, in proportion to the load, should be ordered to be paid into court and rateably distributed among the creditors. Such an indulgence, Sir, would remove a frightful bane and bring with it solace and comfort to many who are honestly striving to swim against the tide. No one expects such a concession to be vouchsafed to debts contracted through fraud or false pretences. In such cases the defaulter should be pronounced a misdemeanant and treated accordingly.—Yours, &c.,

July 19. K. L. E. M.

THE COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which 1, Lakha Visram, 2, Valji Harsoo, 3, Jiva Ganga, 4, Nathoo Bhawan, 5, Bhoaramull Santlal, 6, Dosabhoy Rustomji Cholksi, 7, Parbhoo Dayal, 8, Laxmi Narayan, 9 Joogal Kishore, 10 Sadi Ram, 11, Ruttonchand Jawalanath, 12, Gopinath Moonalal, and 13 Haridas Thakordas are charged with counterfeiting Queen's coin, to wit Farukhabad and Moorshedabad rupees and being in possession of instruments and materials for manufacturing the coins and abetment under sections, 232, 235, 243 and 109 of the Penal Code. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Police Superintendent Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadoor, prosecuted ; Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended Nos. 1, 9, and 10 ; Mr. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, No. 2 ; Mr. Spencer pleader, No. 3 ; Mr. Kapadia, pleader, Nos. 5 and 8 ; Mr. Velinkar, pleader, No. 6 ; Mr. Roberts, solicitor, Nos. 7 and 11 ; and Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, No. 12, Sandekhan Vasalkhan.

On the Magistrate taking his seat Mr. Brown pointed out that all the accused were charged together. There were four distinct lots of money, and some of the accused were not connected with all four, with the exception of accused No. 6, but that did not bring in all the accused. Counsel thought that perhaps the public prosecutor would enlighten them as to the course he wished to take as otherwise it would be only confusing those on the other side with reference to those charges.

Mr. Nicholson said that no charges were yet framed against the accused and it was therefore rather early to make the application. His instructions were that all the accused were in some way connected together.

The Magistrate observed that all these coins came through one person, namely accused No. 6.

Mr. Nicholson said he saw the difficulty Mr. Brown had pointed out, and if he could see his way later on to divide the cases he would do so, but his instructions at present were that all the accused knew about the counterfeiting. The Court in sending the accused up for trial might do so by framing separate charges.

Goolam Kadur Khan, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was a Police Constable in the Delhi City Police. On receipt of a telegram from the Bombay Police he arrested accused No. 13 who was in Delhi, and had at the same time taken possession of their books of accounts which he identified in Court.

Gungaprasad Chumajelall, a Gomasta in the service if one Ruttonchund Junalinath in Delhi, who is a dealer in gold and silver was next examined. He identified accused No. 13 who was a servant of the firm. On May last accused was in Bombay. He could identify his handwriting. On 19th May last the police came to his master's shop at Delhi and made some inquiries. Witness identified three account books which the Public Prosecutor put in. Witness then spoke to the receipt by his master's firm of Rs. 1,714 and 500 dollars which were eventually made over to the police. Witness said that accused No. 13 had been in the habit for the past year or so getting consignments of " Terikul " coins from Bombay and selling them in the Delhi bazaar, and sending them to sub-agents in Meerut and other places. Witness was next examined about the entries in his master's books showing receipts of " Terikul " and other rupees.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Tuesday the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m.

HONOUR TO DR. ACCACIO DA GAMA.

" NOVELIST'S Dramatic Unity " is a dramatic club, which has lately come into existence among the Goanese community in Bombay ; and, on Tuesday, they gave their third performance at the Gaiety Theatre. The performance was dedicated to Dr. da Gama (the president of the representative committee of the Portuguese community here), by way of gratitude for all he has done in behalf of the community, and joy for his nomination by his Majesty the King of Portugal, as Physician to his Royal House-hold. The theatre was brilliantly illuminated, and it was choke-full of the members of the community of both sexes. Soon after 9 p.m., Dr. da Gama with his family arrived, and on alighting was received by the Managing Committee. On his entering the theatre the band struck up the Portuguese National Hymn, while the secretary garlanded him and the member of the family with choice flowers, and presented them with luxuriant bouquets. On ceasing his seat one of the actors came before the curtain and read the following address :

To his Excellency Dr. Jeronimo Accacio da Gama, Physician to the Royal House of Portugal, Knight Commander of the most ancient order of Jesus Christ, &c., &c.

" Sir,—The Goanese community of Bombay owes your Excellency a series of services performed in its behalf which it can and will never forget. In all its misfortunes, in all its troubles, it looks up to your Excellency as one who is willing and capable of endeavouring to obtain alleviations of its suffering and in all such cases in the great goodness of your heart, your Excellency has shown ready sympathy towards the unhappy.

" Very recently, when famine devastated whole villages in Goa, when the plague made so many victims among our brethren in this city, it was through your initiative that attempts were made to relieve those afflictive situations.

" Along with the recent services you have rendered to the Portuguese community, there are others, very valuable ones, rendered by you in its behalf which have long since made you a prominent figure in our community, and his Majesty the King of Portugal, in bestowing upon your Excellency the title of the Physician of his Royal Household, has shown his appreciation of the services you have rendered to his subjects.

" The Novelist's Dramatic Unity, composed of the sons of Goa here, and brethren of those who owe so much to your Excellency in offering this slight homage to your sterling qualities, manifest their sincere gratitude and joy for the recognition of your services rendered to us by the King of Portugal and his Government.

" Long live, H. E. Dr. Accacio da Gama."

The cheers which followed made a prolonged echo through the whole house. Soon after, the curtain went up, and the performers rendered the piece very creditably. The play concluded at 1 a. m.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ALLEGED FALSE ALARM OF PLAGUE.

WITH respect to an alleged false alarm of a recrudescence of plague amongst us, the *Indian Spectator* asks : Was it mere overcautiousness, or the natural overzeal of men in authority who, after supersession, had been once more restored to full power, which was at the bottom of the alarm given two weeks ago, that the plague had already begun to reappear in right earnest in our city ? The situation has not certainly grown as bad as we were led to expect. The figures of daily mortality hardly bear out the justice of the announcement. The authorities can best explain the real situation. If the alarm that was given, of a recrudescence having already begun, be justified, let us known why, from day to day, the total mortality remains re-assuringly low. If, however, the alarm was given too hastily, we should like it to be so acknowledged. It is no good to create an artificial panic among the people. They are, of course, ready for a third visitation of the epidemic, but let not its perils and anxieties be anticipated too soon without cause.

THE HON. MR. MEHTA'S ELECTION.

Regarding the election of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta to the Viceregal Legislative Council, the *Gujarati* discourses : The Viceroy has, as was to be expected, accepted the nomination by the non-official members of the local Legislative Council of Mr. P. M. Mehta as a member of the Viceregal Legislative assembly. We had made up our mind not to say anything about his candidature or election. His countrymen now know him full well. So does Government. We, therefore, thought it unnecessary to guild gold or paint the lily. But certain incidents have made it impossible to remain silent altogether about his election. The contest for the seat was carried on under circumstances which need not be disclosed at this moment to the world at large. We have no desire to spring sensational revelations upon the public nor to serve the interests of any special party or faction. It is enough to point out that indiscreet enthusiasts drove Mr. Mehta by their misrepresentations and fallacious reports to take a step which he was at last most reluctant to take and which he had at last to take at the instance of persons in whose judgment he had the higest confidence. As a tie between him and his competitor was rendered imminent by regrettable incidents, he had to vote in his own favour. These alone would have been a sufficient justification for his having voted for himself. But the *Bombay Gazette* has advanced very weighty and convincing considerations drawn from civic and parliamentary experience and put the whole controversy on a higher platform. Having regard to the paramount importance of selecting the most capable representative for the Viceregal Council, we entirely agree with the *Gazette* in the arguments it has so ably urged in defence of the action taken by Mr. Mehta in the discharge of a public trust.

LIQUOR AND TODDY LICENSES.

The *Rast Goftar* inveighs against the policy of the Abkari Department in connection with the sale of liquor and toddy licenses. Our contemporary remarks : The public sale of liquor and toddy licenses has, as was to be expected, resulted in very large sums bid for them. We cannot, however, congratulate the Abkari Department on this increased revenue. That department has been true to its instinct of playing on the weaknesses of humanity, and has gambled for increased revenue. It is perfectly evident to all that the high prices at which the licenses are knocked down are not " bona fide," that is, due to increased facilities for legitimate trade in liquor and toddy. They are due to a variety of causes, some of which it should be the constant endeavour of Government, and of all Government officials, to discourage. They are, briefly, personal ill-will between rival shopkeepers, and an expectation to make up the sum by hook or by crook by illegitimate means, the consequences of which are visited on the consumers. We ask if it is right for Government to encourage this sort of dishonesty by putting up licenses to public auction. We say the Abkari Department encourages dishonesty, because the inevitable result of its action is that, unless the shop-keepers resort to dishonest practices, such as short measures and adulteration, they cannot afford to pay the license fees, let alone any profit from the business.

A GOOD WORD FROM MR. W. S. CAINE.

With reference to a breach between Mr. W. S. Caine and Sir William Wedderburn, the *Rast Goftar* observes : We find from some of the Congress papers that there has been a serious breach between Mr. W. S. Caine on the one hand, and Sir W. Wedderburn on the other. Mr. Caine, than whom there is not a better friend of India, has been writing long letters in a Madras paper requesting Sir W. Wedderburn to desist from attacking Sir H. Fowler in their weekly paper called "India," calling him all sorts of names. Mr. Caine argues that in a short time the Liberals bid fair to come into power, and if the Congress party wished to do well with the ministers belonging to that party, they ought not to direct such virulent and vicious attacks on Sir Henry, who will probably again be the Secretary of State for India in the new ministry.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

The *Indian Spectator* thinks that ministers of Cabinet rank could surely well afford to spare Sir William Wedderburn such incisive criticisms as come down to the level of personal attacks or sallies of abuse, and remarks : Sir William Wedderburn is paying dearly for his sustained advocacy of India's claims. If his criticisms are at times too bitter, history will no doubt give him credit for purity of intentions in whatever he attempts. Much may be excused in a man who has taken up a cause bespeaking charity of the highest order, and no wonder if, being himself but too fully acquainted with the shortcomings of the British Indian Administration, he should be sometimes indifferent to his pathetic appeals for justice and mercy, to now and then overshoot his mark and speak things which had best remain unspoken.

"FATUOUS FLAPDOODLE."

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* has a hit at the *Pioneer* with reference to the latter's advice to the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta to resign his seat on the Viceregal Legislative Council. Our contemporary remarks : Either our contemporary knows not the honourable gentleman or the latter knows not the former. Mr. Mehta is not a person to comply with the jesuitical invitation of the *Pioneer*. We could easily imagine him exclaiming aside : The *Pioneer* be blowed. And as such is the case it may be as well for our contemporary to offer him something more reasonable which could be listened to with respect and attention. The *Pioneer* is a respectable paper and has a reputation at stake, and it would be most unfortunate if our contemporary, if so minded, Mr. Mehta's doings in the Council than in indulging in vapid nonsense of the description which appeared the other day in its columns. Such fatuous flapdoodle might well be left to the scribblers in the gutter and pavement press.

THE HEROES OF INDIA.

The *Rast Goftar* states that a certain disaffected clique, which is never tried of proclaiming the congress platitude that the British connection is necessary for the protection and progress of India, shows an utter assence of any notice in the Congress papers of all those events which are calculated to promote friendly feelings between England and India, among which our contemporary mentions the following : By the great meeting held at St. James's Hall on the 19th June, the Indian Heroes' Fund was established on a wider and more solid basis. It had been started with the object of providing a memorial of the gallantry of the Indian troops at Saraghari and other hard fights in the recent war on the N. W. Frontier. The enlarged scheme contemplates an endowment for the Native Army, which will secure the families of sepoys, killed or disabled in service, against want. It has received the patronage of royalty, and has thus become a national institution to assume in due time, it may be hoped, proportions commensurate with its beneficent and patriotic objects. Like the Mansion House Fund for the Famine, it cannot fail to convey to the people of India a practical assurance of the deep sympathy permeating the relations which unite them to the British nation.

DRINKING BOOTHS AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

The *Indian Spectator* decries the proposal to have a refreshment room in the Victoria Gardens under the Abkari Act : Glad as we would be to see the Victoria Gardens made more popular, we must confess we had not thought that any responsible person would suggest the institution of drinking booths there as a means of attracting a larger number of visitors to them. Yet a suggestion of this kind has been very seriously made, and that too by some grave elders of our Standing Committee. They have resolved to ask the Commissioner to enquire whether the Police and the Abkari Commissioners would favourably entertain an application " by the Corporation, or under the sanction of the Corportion, for the grant of a license for the location of a refreshment-room under the Abkari Act, in the Victoria Gardens. " A fine applicant for the opening of a liquor-shop our Corporation would, indeed, be, and it would be setting such an edifying example of the application of the principle of " local option. " It would be interesting to know precisely what and how much the members of the Standing Committee want in this direction. Is it that they want a " Europe liquor shop " there for supplying " stimulants " to the rich and the fashionable ? Or do they want a toddy-shop, as well ?

THE PROPOSED WATER METER SYSTEM.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* alleges that the Municipal Commissioner's report on the proposed water meter system is misleading in certain respects : This is the third or fourth time that the matter has been brought to the notice of the Corporation. The previous proposals all ended in smoke ; but the one which the Municipal Commissioner lately submitted to that body, and which that body has asked a strong and representative Committee to consider and report is, undoubtedly, the most elaborate that has yet been worked out for practical purposes. As usual, there is little to be found in the paper which might be said to bear the impress of the Commissioner's individuality. The principal fact on which the universal use of meters is suggested is the "enormous" waste of water. But that is just the fact which needs conclusive demonstration. That there is a large waste none disputes ; but whether it is wrought by the Municipality itself or by the careless users of water in chawls and other poor houses is a moot point. What is the leakage of water in transit from the three lakes ? Another matter on which the report is misleading as to fact is this. It is said that during the last 11 years there has been an average loss of 3 lakhs per annum in the finances of water. Even in spite of the alleged "enormous" waste, and in spite of a very small portion of the water being used throughmeters, the Municipality has been able to diminish the excess charges most satisfactorily. It was too bad of the writer of the report therefore to have frightened the Corporation with the financial bugbear of a fallacious average deficit of 3 lakhs ! Has the Committee's attention been drawn to this patent fact ? Why, it goes to smash the whole reasoning for the compulsory use of meters, the advantages of which are hardly balanced by the many disadvantages and evils to which it is certain to give rise.

THEIR SUMMER COW.

THE " real" cow which the Peckhams were to have with their summer farm finally appeared one evening in company with a wild-headed boy, and when she had been turned into the yard Mr. Peckham went up to the house and said :—

"Well, she's here at last ; and now for the romantic dairy business. Come out and look the winsome wee thing over and see me do the milking act."

She was a cow with a "crumpled horn." More than that, she was undersized and scrubby, and her eye did not have that frank, innocent expression always to be found in the humble-minded cow.

"I—I don't like her looks," was Mrs. Peckham's verdict, after a long survey.

"What did you expect ?" asked Mr. Peckham. Did you imagine she'd have two humps like a dromedary, or a trunk like an elephant ? A cow is a cow. If you are looking for a rhinoceros or a buffalo you'll have to go further.

"I've seen cows before," replied Mrs Peckham, with a little pepper in her tones. " She may be better than she looks, but I think you'll be disappointed in her. She's evidently very common stock."

Oh she is, eh ? That shows how much you know about cows. She's pure Leghorn."

" I never heard of a Leghorn cow," exclaimed Mrs. Peckham.

" Haven't you ? That's wonderful ! Perhaps you never heard of a Southdown or a Marino cow ? There are lots of things for you to learn yet, especially about farming. I don't say that this cow is handsome, or as graceful as an antelope, but what we are after is milk and cream. She's a Leghorn, if I know anything about cows, and she'll probably have to be milked about five or six times a day. I will now open the performance."

" I don't believe you have ever milked a cow in your life," said Mrs. Peckham.

" Don't you ? Well, prepare for a surprise. The day you put on short dresses I milked sixteen cows and churned twenty pounds of butter. I may be rusty, but—"

" But what ?"

" I was just thinking whether you milked a Leghorn cow on the right or left side. It's on the left, I think."

" All cows are milked on the right hand side, Mr Peckham."

Perhaps so ; but we'll try this one on the left. I'll use that old soapbox for a milk stool. You can sit down on that stone and sing while I play dairymaid. This was one of the things that induced me to hire this farm for the summer—coming out to milk our own Leghorn cow as the shades of evening—"

The shades of evening didn't fall, but the cow picked up a hind foot and sent the milk pail whirling twenty feet away, and as Mr. Peckham dodged he fell off the box.

" By the mud of Peckham Rye," he shouted, as he turned over and got up, " but I'll have her life to pay for this ! "

" I told you it was the wrong side," protested Mrs. Peckham.

" Wrong side be hanged ! What's the difference to a cow ? She's here to be milked, and she can't have her own way about things. If she tries that little game on me again I'll break her in two ! We'll drive her into a corner over there. Come to remember, Leghorn cows always have to be driven into a corner to be milked."

This time Mr. Peckham approached her on the right hand side, and, after patting her hip in a fatherly way for a minute, he said :

" Whoa, now and hist, over ! That's the style ! Mrs. Peckham, you stand up and down and sing something. What this cow lacks is confidence in us. She can't tell what our designs are. Sing a couple of verses of *Just a Song at Twilight*, and give her to understand that she is among friends."

" And you be easy in taking hold. Some cows have to be petted, you know."

" I'll attend to the petting business. I know this is the right side at last, but I'll have her learned to be milked on both sides within a week. I want no one-sided cows around me. Jee-whizz, but what was that !

The cow lifted both hind feet at once, but missed both pail and Mr. Peckham.

" You never milked a cow in all your life," exclaimed Mrs. Peckham.

" Then I'll begin now, or perish in the attempt !" he shouted. " Durn her eyes, but does she think this is a circus, and is she trying to jump backward through a paper hoop ? Hist over, or look out for a storm. Now then, start that singing again. Never milked a cow ! I'll show you whether I ever did or not !"

Mr. Peckham started in with a grim determination. Once or twice in his life he had seen a man milk a cow. He distinctly remembered that it was all hand work, and that no machinery was employed either above or below. Mrs. Peckham had finished the second line of the song when the cow made a sudden movement with her left leg. It was a combination of baseball, cricket, and forked lightning. The milk-pail flew past her, and hit the fence with a bang, but Mr. Peckham and his box and grim determination flew the other way. He wasn't exactly sure what had happened, and he asked no questions until his breath returned and he could sit up. Then he inquired :

" Was it the—the cow ?'

" It was the cow," answered Mrs. Peckham. "I told you that you knew nothing about milking."

"She—she kicked me, did she ?"

" She did." Give me the pail, and I'll see what I can do. You had better go in and lie down."

" I think I will for—for a minute or two, and then I'll come out and see who kicked the cow and made her kick me ! I'll also break her blamed old back with the hatchet !"

Mrs. Peckham got the pail and box, and sat down to the cow. Ten minutes later she entered the house.

" Well Mr. Peckham, Green has sent you a nice sort of a cow, hasn't he ?

" Did you milk her ?" he groaned.

" There is no milk to be had. She hasn't been a new milch cow. If I were you "—

" Stop, Mrs, Peckham. I am now in what is probably a dying state, having received a ten thousand pound blow in the pit of the stomach. If I die you will have accomplished your cold-blooded purpose : if I survive until morning you and I and the cow will have a little talk and straighten things out ! "

" But what did I do ?" she protested.

" Never you mind. A woman who will kick a cow to make that cow kick and kill her husband is guilty of murder, and she's no wife of mine. Just keep right away from me until I die or recover, and then this thing can be settled in about two minutes !

" And you say I kicked the cow ?"

But Mr. Peckham only glared at her for a moment, and then turned his face to the wall and refused to speak again. The iron had entered his soul.

A STORY FOR THE GUN-ROOM.

ABDULLA loved his neighbour's wife not wisely but too well ; and as what gods call gallantry, and men call by an uglier name, is a penal offence in India, Abdulla the gay was laid by the heels, and retired from the world for a term of six months. At first he was an exemplary prisoner, but with the approach of the hot weather a spirit of unrest entered into his soul. He began to dream cool spots in the bed of a nullah, with a fringe of jhamun-bushes and a floor of dump sand ; of a tiger in the twilight coming to drink at a stagnant pool hard by ; of a buffalo-calf tied on the brink of the pool ; of the dark night with a sound of munching of bones ; of the beat with all its excitement ; of the crack of the rifle followed by an increased hubbub among the beaters, and then a shout of victory from the sahib's gun-bearer. His visions troubled him as much as vision of a different kind once troubled a famous prisoner in Bedford jail, and he made up his mind to break his bonds. In this he succeeded, and he spent his hot weather in the employment of a shooting-party in a distant part of the country, and so fulfilled his dreams. When the party broke up he returned to his prison, and surrendered with the apology that confinement in the big-game season was more than he could bear.—" Blackwood's Magazine for July.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid " Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiarly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. " The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot 13. Farringdon Rd. E.C. London, England

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy none but Rowlands.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

THE Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, when there were present :—His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., Viceroy and Governor General of India, presiding. His Excellency General Sir C. E. Nairne, K.C.B., R.A., Provisional Commander-in-Chief in India. The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I., M. D. Chalmers, Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B., Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I, C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I., and Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898, be taken into consideration. The motion was put and agreed to. The Hon'ble Sir James Westland moved that the Bill be passed, and the motion was put and agreed to.

LIVE-STOCK IMPORTATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the regulation of the importation of live-stock. He said :—" The main object of the Bill which I am about to ask leave to introduce is to protect this country against the importation of horses that may be infected with the tick disease which is at present causing great ravage among cattle in Australia, for although horses are themselves immune from this disease, they can convey it from one locality to another. The provisions of the Bill are very general ; the necessary details will be dealt with by rules and notification ; and it is intended to utilize, as far as possible, the executive machinery of the Customs Department for enforcing whatever restrictions and prohibitions are prescribed with a view to prevent the importation of infected animals."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the "Gazette of India" in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, 12th August.

WONDERFUL LIQUID AIR.

A SCIENTIFIC DREAM COME TRUE.

THE commercial world is already astounded by a slight insight into what liquid air may do when rightly applied. For instance, its use in the propulsion of a vessel using 400 tons of coal a day would reduce the coal necessities to 100 tons per day and increase the speed capacity of the vessel 85 per cent.

Atlantic liners would find that with liquid air their time would be cut from five or six to three or three a half days. A vessel now steaming at eighteen knots per hour could increase that time to thirty-two knots. Commercially this gain to the world in time would be represented by millions of money.

With liquid air the steam engine ceases to be a necessity, the sub-marine boat becomes a certainty, a new curative agent for consumption is discovered, excessive heat in close places is done away with, an explosive is provided so deadly that the fores of Atlas, dynamite and the deadly gun-cotton, pales into insignificance. Distance is annihilated as it never was before, conditions of men are elevated, and a new instrument of progress is delivered to man.

English scientists paid £800 for the production of the first ounce of liquid air ever experimentally secured by them.

Liquid air when produced has a temperature 312 deg. below zero, Fahrenheit. When expanding to return to its gaseous state the power is developed which makes it the wonder of the ending century. Two distinct fluids are found in it—liquefied nitrogen and liquefied oxygen. It can be dipped up with a tin cup, and poured into a dish like so much water.

The intensity of the cold of liquid air makes iron and steel extremely brittle, while it increases their tensile strength temporarily. Copper, gold, silver, aluminium, platinum, and most other metals are not so affected. Drop an oyster into the liquid, and it is frozen solid instantly. Beef steak is made so solid a mass by it that it may be then pounded into powder.

Mercury becomes a solid bar of metal when immersed in the liquid.

Once created, liquid air simmers like a kettle on the range. The pot in which it boils is heavily coated with frost. The harder it boils the more intense becomes the cold produced. Placed in a tea-kettle, the fluid boils without fire. Wood saturated with the fluid burns like gunpowder.

As an explosive, there is no thickness of armour which could resist a shell or torpedo charged with liquid air. A sponge soaked in it explodes with a loud report. A wad of oily cotton waste, first wet in turpentine and then saturated with the fluid, becomes a powerful explosive like gun-cotton. Gas tubing charged with this wad explodes into fragments, windows go out, plaster falls, the building rocks, and a miniature earthquake is produced. Still, the liquid

MAY BE SAFELY PACKED

in cans and conveyed considerable distances without the slightest danger to human life. So far experiment has proved that it may be produced and its power retained for thirty-six hours before complete return to the gaseous state sets in. Future advances in knowledge of the product will undoubtedly extend that time as much as practical use demands.

For the use of physicians liquid air offers a product free from all disease germs. The stimulating effect of oxygen may be secured through it without trouble and free from the impurities which now endanger the use of that gas. Hospital wards can be cooled to any temperature desired, and yellow fever patients kept in a temperature so near freezing that their recovery is hastened and danger of contagion removed. Even hay fever and asthma may be relieved by its use, and the cauterization of flesh be

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE new Prime Minister is a native of Bourges, and is aged 63. He has spent the greater part of his life in Paris, was called to the Bar, but did not practise, wrote for the "Siecle" and other opposition journals under the Empire, was a very active Freemason, and was returned to the National Assembly by the 10th Arrondissement of Paris. He has ever since represented that division. His ethics are those of a Free Thinker who has subjected himself in all things to the moral law. As a moralist he deplores the Naquet divorce law and its consequences. He has already once been Prime Minister, and thrice elected President of the Chamber. Time has worked for him as it must always work for a man of moral stamina.

M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, was born at Bourbon-en-Lancy in 1840, has sat in the Chamber for Chargilles since 1876, was Minister of Posts under M. Brisson in 1885, of the Interior under M. de Freycinet, and then of Justice under M. Goblet in 1886. In 1887 he sat in M. Tirard's first Cabinet as Minister of the Interior, and filled the same office in the Bourgeois Government. He is almost a Moderate, has agreeable frank manners and an accommodating temper. He is said to have no enemies.

M. Delcasse, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, was born as late as 1852, and is not new to office. He is a native of Pamiers, is Deputy for Foix, was long on the staffs of the "Republique Francaise" and the "Paris," married a wealthy widow, was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies under M. Ribbot in 1893, and Minister of the Colonies under M. Depuy in the same year. He made his mark there. His heart is warm, and the head often follows the heart. It is a southern head and goes with a sanguine, sunny nature. It may be said of him that his bark is worse than his bite, for he is a kind, cordial man, and liked by everyone he knows. He was desirous to succeed M. Hanotaux, whom he greatly helped in Niger and other Colonial affairs. He is more likely to get on well with Lord Salisbury than with Mr. Chamberlain. I am sure that English diplomatists will, on the whole, like him. He enjoys winning good will.

M. Cavaignac, the War Minister, was born in 1853. He does not cultivate the popular arts, and suffers from a weak chest. The deep disappointment of General Cavaignac and the gloom of his life after Louis Napoleons coup d etat affected the sons disposition. M. Cavaignac is thickly gilt, being a grandson and one of the heirs of Odier, one of the great bankers of Luis Philippes reign. One may say that his first appearence in public was at the age of 18, at the distribution of prizes at the Louis le Grand Lycee when he was a show pupil. On that occasion he refused to receive his prizes from the late Prince Imperial, and was treated as a hero by the assembled lads. He went through the Polytechnic School, received military medal for heroism under fire in 1870, became Master of Petitions at the Council of State, Deputy for St. Cholais, Under-Secretary of State for War in the first Brisson Administration, Minister of Marine under that of M. Loubet, and Minister of War under M. Bourgeois. In advancing in age he has moved more and more to the Left. His intractable temper is relied on by the anti-Semites in the Dreyfus affair.

M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, was born in Paris in 1840. He is a very clever, agreeable man. His wife was Victor Hugo's daughter-in law, and is one of the most gracious women imaginable. He has particular interest in naval subjects, and is in favour of Admiral Aube's system of coast defence, and of numerous fleet frigates. He was with M. Renan in the Holy Land, and with Garibaldi in Sicily and Naples, and began political life as a member of the Versailles Assembly. He has ever since sat for the 11th Arrondissement of Paris.

Mr. Viger. Minister of Agriculture, was born at Jargeau (Loiret) in 1843, and was a country doctor. He entered the Chamber in 1885 as Deputy for Orleans, is a Protectionist, and was Minister of Agriculture in the two Dupuy, the Casimir-Perier, and the Bourgeois Cabinets. The Minister of Commerce, M. Marnejouls, was first Deputy in 1889, and enters Ministerial office for the first time. M. Trouillot is a popular Deputy, and comes from the Jura. He greatly helped to force M. Meline out of office. Until 1889 he practised at the Bar at Lons-le-Saunier. He is Minister for the first time. M. Tillaye, Minister of Public Works, is also new to office.

Dr. Jameson and Dr. Rutherfoord Harris have not stayed long in England after the departure of Mr. Rhodes. They sail from Southampton in the Union steamship "Briton" for the Cape, they will be accompanied by Sir Walter Hely-Hutchison, the Governor of Natal, and Sir William R. Gowers, the well-known physician, Sir William, by the way, is an old friend of Dr. Jameson's, and has written an interesting account of the ex-Administrator of Charterland's medical career.

Canon Scott-Holland, in the "Commonwealth", gives an exceedingly interesting account of the first occasion on which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Ruskin met. It was at Hawarden about 1881, and the Canon arrived by the same train as Mr. Ruskin:—As we drove up (says Canon Scott-Holland), I discovered he had the darkest view possible of his host, imbibed from the "Master" Carlyle to whose imagination he figured apparently, as the symbol of all with which he was at war. Ruskin was, therefore, extremely timid and suspicious, and had secured, in view of a possible retreat, a telegram which might at any moment summon him home; this telegram loomed largely the first day and we were constantly under its menace;—But as hour by hour Ruskin got happier the references to its possible arrival came more and more rarely, and finally it became purely mythical.

The amusement of the meeting of the two, the Canon points out, lay in the absolute contrast between them at every point on which conversation could conceivably turn. At one time Walter Scott was uppermost. Here indeed, it was thought, was common ground, but Mr. Gladstone unfortunately dropped the remark that "Sir Walter had made Scotland." On Mr. Ruskin's inquiry as to the meaning of the phrase, Mr. Gladstone began telling of the amazing contrast between the means of communication in Scotland before Sir Walter wrote compared with the present day, mentioning the number of coaches that were now conveying masses of happy trippers up and down the Trossachs. Mr. Ruskin's face had been deepening with horror, and at last he could bear it no longer: "But, my dear sir," he broke out, "that is not making Scotland; it is unmaking it?"

Students of Irish history and the days of "98" will be familiar with the name of Michael Dwyer, the famous "Wicklow chieftain," who was transported to New south Wales. In that colony he died August 23, 1853, respected by all classes of the community. His wife, who died in June, 1860, at the age of 93 (the number of her years is a curious coincidence) was buried beside him. Less than six weeks ago, on May 21, the remains of the insurgent Irishman and his devoted wife were disinterred, and on the following day were reburied in Waverly Cemetery, a lovely suburb of Sydney, the eastern portion of which, were the cemetery is situated, overlooking the Pacific Ocean. Upwards of forty thousand persons witnessed the funeral procession. The Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney conducted the funeral obsequies which were of a very impressive character.

An intersting ceremony for lovers of literature took place at the Bodleian Library last week in the shape of the formal presentation to the library of the guitar given by Shelley to Jane Williams, wife of Captain Edward Elierker Williams the friend who afterwards perished at sea with him. The gift is the subject of one of the most beautiful of Shelleys poems—the lines inscribed To a lady, with a Guitar—and beginning Ariel to Miranda—Take This slave of music. This instrument (according to the Times), most carefully preserved by Mrs. Williams—who, about the year 1820, became the wife of Thomas Jefferson Hogg, the biographer of Shelley—remained in their house at Clifton Road, St. John's Wood, for some years after Mr. Hoggs death, when "Jane" removed to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lonsdale, *nee* Hogg, with whom she resided until her decease at an advanced age in 1884. Mrs. Lonsdale had the custody of the guitar until 1897; and after her death in that year, when her estate was wound up, it was purchased by her nephew, Mr. John Wheeler Williams, of West Norwood. Thess circumstances coming to the knowledge of Mr. E. W. Silsbee, of Massachusetts, a gentleman who has devoted much of a long life to the study of Shelley, he expressed a wish to acquire the guitar, but Mr. Williams declined to part with it unless to some public institution where it could be permanently preserved. Dr. Richard Garnett, of the British Museum, was consulted as a friend of both parties, and recommended that it should be offered to Oxford, as Shelley's university. After due consideration, the Bodleian Library, already enriched with an invaluable collection of Shelley's manuscripts, by the munificence of Lady Shelley, was selected as the most appropriate place of deposit. Mr. Silsbee most generously purchased the guitar on the condition made by Mr. Williams that it should be offered to and accepted by the Bodleian.

Mr. A. J. Warne Browne, the well-known seascapist, is now holding an attractive exhibition of "sea sketches" at the Walker Gallery, in Bond Street. It is in the sea, and in all sorts of atmospheric effects, that Mr. Browne takes the greatest delight. His big picture, "Dawn," was entirely painted in the open; indeed, it is seldom that any of his canvases are touched in the studio. Mr. Browne is a native of Warminster, Wilts, and was educated in Exeter, coming to London for the first time in 1874 with the determination to become a painter. But ways and means not accommodating, he was compelled to earn his living at the desk, though all his spare moments were devoted to the study of drawing. In 1881 Mr. Browne entered Calderon's School, after which he worked at the British Museum, and in 1885 spent a term at the Antwerp Academy, this being the only regular tuition he has had though he has had the advantage of working with some of the best landscape artists, and while living in Cornwall had the help of some of the shining lights of the Newlyn school.

NOTICES.

POISON in the BLOOD,
Which is the Direct Cause of RHEUMATISM, and in fact of Most Physical Troubles.
URIC ACID.
When the Kidneys fail to do their duty, this ACID REMAINS in the BLOOD.
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RHEUMATISM WILL DISAPPEAR
There has never been but one known Remedy for Kidney Troubles, and consequently for
RHEUMATISM,
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It is endorsed by Physicians, approved by Scientists, and used by the best people in the land.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
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Bottles, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

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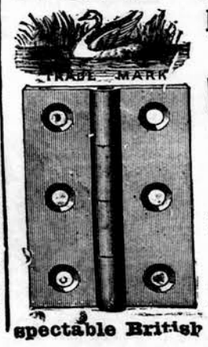

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
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Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
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"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.
S.&H.HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.
WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
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SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS;
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE
CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 5/- and 6/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,
In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6 PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6
"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"
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from all Chemists.
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Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ought to contain A BOTTLE of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.
WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' *is the best and simplest preparation for* REGULATING *the action of the* LIVER *that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air* WITHOUT A SUPPLY *of* THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.
FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).
THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.
Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.
There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.
CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
is a perfect tonic; it braces up the system to resist Neuralgia, Colds and Influenza; it keeps the healthy well, and strengthens invalids. A perfect essence of Beef; its effect upon the system is lasting, not transitory like alcoholic stimulants. In the Kitchen it provides the essential features of good Cookery—appetising flavour, nourishment and digestibility.
Note this Signature in BLUE on every Jar.
J. de Liebig
AVOID INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.

A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.
We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however rare the source, the oil must by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.
With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.
THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.
The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.
The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."
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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICEROY

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is drunk everywhere and every day in India, and is pure, unadulterated and wholesome, as it is distilled from pure malt only at

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THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST. **PENS**

Numbers for use by Bankers

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Perfumers, Druggists and Fancy Goods Stores

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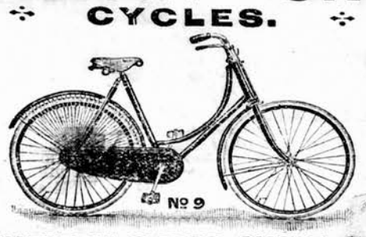

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Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

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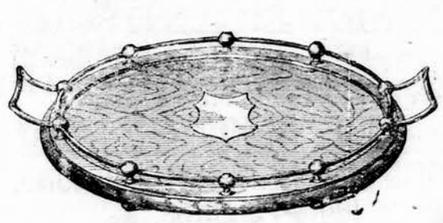

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Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.

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Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2 !

Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, illustrated, Rs. 80.

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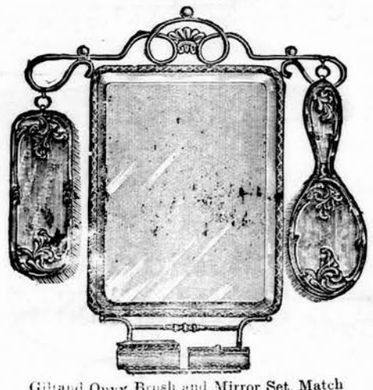
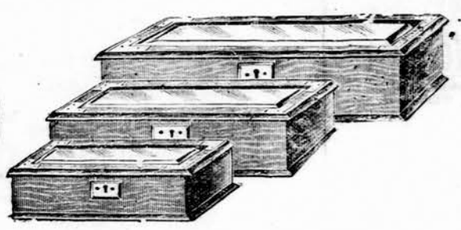
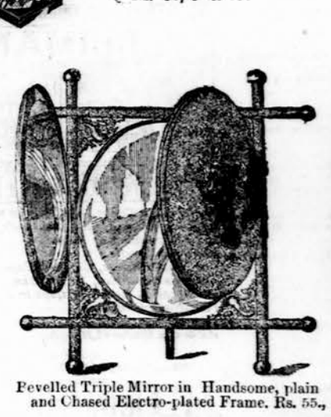


Gilt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match and Match Holder, Rs. 38.



Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Size. Polished Oak Lined Cedar. Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



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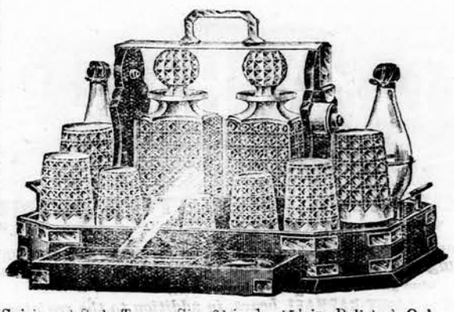
Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.

Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.

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Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
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Matchless for the hands and complexion.
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Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.